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FILE LAST UPDATED: 8 Jun 2008 (20080608/ED)

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E4 199 PARIS A/AU
E5 1 PARIS A DE/AU
E6 1 PARIS A F/AU
E7 1 PARIS A J/AU
E8 10 PARIS A J JR/AU
E9 1 PARIS A L/AU
E10 1 PARIS A M I/AU
E11 1 PARIS A S/AU
E12 1 PARIS A THOMAS/AU

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E2 1 PARIS KUTT HELGA/AU
E3 20 --> PARIS L/AU
E4 1 PARIS L F/AU
E5 1 PARIS L MAIRAL/AU
E6 1 PARIS LAD/AU
E7 3 PARIS LASZLO/AU
E8 9 PARIS LAURENCE/AU
E9 2 PARIS LAURENT/AU
E10 1 PARIS LAURENT GUY/AU
E11 1 PARIS LEELA L/AU
E12 1 PARIS LLADO J/AU

=> s c3 or c8

20 "PARIS L"/AU
9 "PARIS LAURENCE"/AU
L1 29 "PARIS L"/AU OR "PARIS LAURENCE"/AU

=> d 1-29 aB

L1 ANSWER 1 OF 29 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

Full Text Citings
AN 2007:484838 CAPLUS
DN 146:468567

ED Entered STN: 04 May 2007
TI Coating agent comprising pharmaceutical, cosmetic, nutraceutical, and food compositions containing starch
IN Paris, Laurence; Vaures, Frederic
PA Stearinerie Dubois Fils, Fr.
SO PCT Int. Appl., 41pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2

DT Patent
LA French
CC 63-6 (Pharmaceuticals)
Section cross-reference(s): 17, 62

FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO. KIND DATE APPLICATION NO.
DATE

P1 WO 2007048982 A1 20070503 WO 2006-FR51114
20061026

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR,
BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH,
CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG,
ES, FI, GB, GD,
GE, GH, GM, GT, HN, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE,
KG, KM, KN,
KP, KR, KZ, LA, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, LY,
MA, MD, MG, MK,
MN, MW, MX, MY, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM,
PG, PH, PL, PT, RO,
RS, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, SV, SY, TJ, TM,
TN, TR, TT,
TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, ZA, ZM, ZW
RW: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR,
GB, GR, HU, IE,
IS, IT, LT, LU, LV, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK,
TR, BF, BJ,
CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN,
TD, TG, BW, GH,
GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM,
ZW, AM, AZ, BY,

KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM
FR 2892726 A1 20070504 FR 2005-53294
20051028

PRAI FR 2005-53294 A 20051028

CLASS

PATENT NO. CLASS PATENT FAMILY
CLASSIFICATION CODES

WO 2007048982 IPC1 C09D0103-04 [LA]; C09D0103-00
[I,C*]; A61K0009-28
[LA]

IPCR C09D0103-00 [I,C]; C09D0103-04 [I,A];
A61K0009-28

[I,C]; A61K0009-28 [I,A]
FR 2892726 IPCI C09D0103-04 [I,A]; C09D0103-00
[I,C*]; A61K0009-28

[I,A]; A23P0001-08 [I,A]
IPCR C09D0103-00 [I,C]; C09D0103-04 [I,A];
A23P0001-08
[I,C]; A23P0001-08 [I,A]; A61K0009-28 [I,C];
A61K0009-28 [I,A]

AB The invention relates to pharmaceutical, cosmetic,
nutraceutical and food
areas, in particular to compns. for coating tablets, capsules and
other

solid or semisolid substances currently used in different
application
fields. More specifically, said invention relates to solid ready-
for-use

compns. for producing laminating solns. or dispersions for
solid- or
semisolid-form substances and is characterized in that the
viscosity of
said cold-regenerated solns. or dispersions is less than 1000 cP
at a

solid matter concn. greater than 20%, wherein said viscosity is
obtainable
by using natural film-forming agents which are cold-sol. and
exhibit a low

viscosity in an aq. medium at high concns. A compn. for
coating tablets

contained pregelatinized hydroxypropyl starch 600,
hydroxypropyl starch

150, glycerol digecenate 100, titanium dioxide 100, orange
flavor 50 g,
and quinoline yellow q.s.

ST coating agent pharmaceutical cosmetic nutraceutical food
starch

IT Cosmetics and personal care products

Dietary supplements

Drug delivery systems

Food

Pharmaceutical tablets

(coating agent comprising pharmaceutical, cosmetic,
nutraceutical, and

food compns. contg. starch)

IT 9005-25-8, Starch, biological studies 9005-27-0,

Hydroxyethyl Starch

9049-76-7, Hydroxypropyl starch

RL: COS (Cosmetic use); FFD (Food or feed use); THU

(Therapeutic use);

BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)

(coating agent comprising pharmaceutical, cosmetic,
nutraceutical, and

food compns. contg. starch)

RE.CNT 3 THERE ARE 3 CITED REFERENCES
AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD

RE

(1) Christen; US 4026986 A 1977 CAPLUS

(2) Roquette, F; FR 2862654 A 2005 CAPLUS

(3) Roversi, F; US 2004069300 A1 2004 CAPLUS

L1 ANSWER 2 OF 29 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on
STN

Full Text	Citing References
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AN 2006:364830 CAPLUS

DN 144:376550

ED Entered STN: 21 Apr 2006

TI Programmed-release bioadhesive composition

IN Paris, Laurence

PA Interpharm Developpement, Switz.

SO Fr. Demande, 40 pp.

CODEN: FRXXBL

DT Patent

LA French

CC 63-6 (Pharmaceuticals)

FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.
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DATE

PI	FR 2876581	A1	20060421	FR 2004-11156
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20041020

	FR 2876581	B1	20070518	
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	AU 2005297009	A1	20060427	AU 2005-297009
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20051019

	WO 2006043005	A2	20060427	WO 2005-FR50869
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20051019

	WO 2006043005	A3	20070405	
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W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR,

BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH,

CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG,

ES, FI, GB, GD,

GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KM,

KP, KR, KZ,

LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, LY, MA, MD, MG, MK,

MN, MW, MX, MZ,

NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU,

SC, SD, SE, SG,

SK, SL, SM, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US,

UZ, VC, VN,

YU, ZA, ZM, ZW

RW: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR,

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CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN,

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GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM,

ZW, AM, AZ, BY,

KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AP, EA, EP, OA

EP 1807114	A2	20070718	EP 2005-815499
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20051019

R: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR,

GB, GR, HU, IE,

IS, IT, LT, LU, LV, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI,

SK, TR, AL,

BA, HR, MK, YU

CN 101084017	A	20071205	CN 2005-80043905
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20051019

JP 2008517043	T	20080522	JP 2007-537351
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20051019

PRAI FR 2004-11156	A	20041020	
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WO 2005-FR50869	W	20051019	
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CLASS

PATENT NO. CLASS PATENT FAMILY

CLASSIFICATION CODES

FR 2876581 IPCI A61K0009-00 [I,A]

IPCR A61K0009-00 [I,C]; A61K0009-00 [I,A]

ECLA A61K009/00M14; A61K009/00M3;

A61K009/00M8;

A61K009/00M16; A61K009/00M18D;
A61K047/36
AU 2005297009 IPCI A61K0047-36 [I,C]; A61K0047-36 [I,A]
IPCR A61K0047-36 [I,C]; A61K0047-36 [I,A]
ECLA A61K009/00M14; A61K009/00M3;
A61K009/00M8;
A61K009/00M16; A61K009/00M18D;
A61K047/36
WO 2006043005 IPCI A61K0047-36 [I,C]; A61K0047-36 [I,A]
IPCR A61K0047-36 [I,C]; A61K0047-36 [I,A]
ECLA A61K009/00M14; A61K009/00M3;
A61K009/00M8;
A61K009/00M16; A61K009/00M18D;
A61K047/36
EP 1807114 IPCI A61K0047-36 [I,A]
CN 101084017 IPCI A61K0047-36 [I,A]
IPCR A61K0047-36 [I,C]; A61K0047-36 [I,A]
JP 2008517043 IPCI A61K009-06 [I,A]; A61K0047-36 [I,A]; A61K0047-10 [I,A]; A61K0047-04 [I,A]; A61K0047-02 [I,C*]; A61K0047-44 [I,A]; A61P0017-16 [I,A];
A61P0017-00 [I,C*]; A61K0031-728 [N,A]; A61K0031-726 [N,C*]
FTERM 4C076/AA09; 4C076/DD22Z;
4C076/DD37E; 4C076/EE30P;
4C076/EE38A; 4C076/EE58; 4C076/FF16;
4C076/FF35;
4C076/FF61; 4C086/AA01; 4C086/AA02;
4C086/EA25;
4C086/MA03; 4C086/MA05; 4C086/MA28;
4C086/MA63;
4C086/NA10; 4C086/ZA91
AB A viscous liq. compus. in pasty form with prolonged-release action for
topical applications is disclosed. A bioadhesive gel for buccal mucosa
contained lambda carrageenan 2.50, miconazole 2.00, pregelatinized starch
2.50, Polisorbate-20 2.00, sodium Me parahydroxybenzoate 0.08, sodium Pr
parahydroxybenzoate 0.02, 96% ethanol 1.50, and water 89.40%.
ST programmed release bioadhesive gel buccal mucosa carrageenan miconazole
IT Adhesives
(biol.; programmed-release bioadhesive compn.)
IT Drug delivery systems
(buccal; programmed-release bioadhesive compn.)
IT Vein, disease
(hemorrhoid, drugs for; programmed-release bioadhesive compn.)
IT Glaucoma (disease)
Pruritus
(inhibitors; programmed-release bioadhesive compn.)
IT Headache
(migraine, inhibitors; programmed-release bioadhesive compn.)
IT Cheek
(mucosa; programmed-release bioadhesive compn.)
IT Eye
Nervous system agents
(mydratics; programmed-release bioadhesive compn.)
IT Drug delivery systems

(nasal; programmed-release bioadhesive compn.)
IT Drug delivery systems
(opthalmic; programmed-release bioadhesive compn.)
IT Allergy inhibitors
Analgesics
Anti-inflammatory agents
Antisthmatics
Antibacterial agents
Antibiotics
Antiviral agents
Cytotoxic agents
Fungicides
Nervous system stimulants
Parasitocides
Vasoconstrictors
Vasodilators
(programmed-release bioadhesive compn.)
IT Polysaccharides, biological studies
RL: COS (Cosmetic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(programmed-release bioadhesive compn.)
IT Hormones, animal, biological studies
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(programmed-release bioadhesive compn.)
IT Muscle relaxants
(spasmolytics; programmed-release bioadhesive compn.)
IT Contraceptives
(spermicidal; programmed-release bioadhesive compn.)
IT Muscle relaxants
(uterus; programmed-release bioadhesive compn.)
IT Drug delivery systems
(vaginal; programmed-release bioadhesive compn.)
IT 22916-47-8, Miconazole
RL: COS (Cosmetic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(programmed-release bioadhesive compn.)
IT 9062-07-1, v-Carrageenan 9064-57-7, Lambda carrageenan
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(programmed-release bioadhesive compn.)
RE.CNT 9 THERE ARE 9 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
RE
(1) Apr Applied Pharma Research S A; EP 0539627 A 1993 CAPLUS
(2) Durrani; US 6159491 A 2000 CAPLUS
(3) Karakelle, M; WO 0240056 A 2002 CAPLUS
(4) Kudo, Y; 2004
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(6) Paris, L; FR 2848473 A 2004 CAPLUS
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L1 ANSWER 3 OF 29 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN



AN 2004:974877 CAPLUS
DN 142:309228
ED Entered STN: 16 Nov 2004
TI GENOPHAR: a randomized study of plasma drug measurements in association

with genotypic resistance testing and expert advice to optimize therapy in patients failing antiretroviral therapy

AU Bossi, P.; Peytavin, G.; Ait-Mohand, H.; Delaunay, C.; Ktorza, N.; Paris, L.; Bonmarchand, M.; Cacace, R.; David, D.-J.; Simon, A.;

LA Lamotte, C.; Marcelin, A.-G.; Calvez, V.; Bricaire, F.; Costagliola, D.; Katlama, C.

CS Departments of Infectious Diseases, Pitie-Salpetriere Hospital, Paris, Fr.

SO HIV Medicine (2004), 5(5), 352-359
CODEN: HMIEAB; ISSN: 1464-2662

PB Blackwell Publishing Ltd.

DT Journal

LA English

CC 1-5 (Pharmacology)

AB To evaluate the benefits of therapeutic drug monitoring (TDM) in assocn.

with genotypic resistance testing and expert advice to optimize therapy in multi-experienced patients infected with HIV-1. Patients with a viral load >1000 HIV-1 RNA copies/mL and an unchanged antiretroviral therapy regimen over the last 3 mo were randomized into two groups: a genotypic group (G) and a geno-pharmacol. group (GP). Treatment was selected by an expert committee according to genotypic resistance testing (the G and GP groups) and TDM (the GP group) at week 4. Treatment could be modified at each visit according to toxicity, poor virol. response and TDM. Results of TDM were withheld from the G group until week 12. The primary endpoint of the study was the percentage of patients with viral load < 200 copies/mL at week 12. A total of 134 patients were randomized in the study, with 67 in each group, and included in the intent-to-treat (ITT) anal. At baseline, median values were as follows: viral load (log10 copies/mL): G = 4.1, GP = 4.0; CD4 cell count (cells/ μ L): G = 292, GP = 294; and no. of prior drugs: G = 7, GP = 8. The median no. of resistance mutations was five in the G group [nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitors (NRTIs) = three; non-nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitors (NNRTIs) = one; protease inhibitors (PI) = one] and seven in the GP group (NRTI = four; NNRTI = two; PI = one). At week 8, treatment was adjusted according to the TDM in 13 of the 67 patients in the GP group (19%). By ITT missing equal failure anal. at week 12, and after only one intervention according to plasma concn. results, a viral load < 200 copies/mL was achieved in 30 of the 67 patients (45%) in the G group and

in 29 of the 67 patients (43%) in the GP group (not significant). In the multivariate anal., only prior exposure to at least two PIs at baseline gave a poor response to subsequent antiretroviral therapy. At week 24, a viral load < 200 copies/mL was achieved in 35 of the 67 patients (52%) in the G group and in 40 of the 67 patients (60%) in the GP group. A statistically significant benefit of using TDM was not found in this short-term study where patients appeared to be adherent. However, combining genotypic resistance testing with the use of an expert committee to monitor subsequent therapy individually in patients with multiple resistance mutations was assocd. with high antiviral efficacy.

ST antiretroviral genotypic resistance testing therapeutic drug monitoring

HIV 1

IT Drug resistance (antiviral; plasma drug measurements in assocn. with genotypic resistance testing and expert advice to optimize therapy in HIV-1 patients failing antiretroviral therapy)

IT Drug interactions (pharmacokinetic; plasma drug measurements in assocn. with genotypic resistance testing and expert advice to optimize therapy in HIV-1 patients failing antiretroviral therapy)

IT Anti-AIDS agents

Blood plasma

Genotypes

Human

Human immunodeficiency virus 1

Mutation

(plasma drug measurements in assocn. with genotypic resistance testing and expert advice to optimize therapy in HIV-1 patients failing antiretroviral therapy)

IT Antiviral agents (resistance to; plasma drug measurements in assocn. with genotypic resistance testing and expert advice to optimize therapy in HIV-1 patients failing antiretroviral therapy)

IT 9068-38-6

RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)

(HIV, inhibitor; plasma drug measurements in assocn. with genotypic resistance testing and expert advice to optimize therapy in HIV-1 patients failing antiretroviral therapy)

IT 144114-21-6, Retropepsin

RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)

(inhibitors; plasma drug measurements in assocn. with genotypic resistance testing and expert advice to optimize therapy in HIV-1

patients failing antiretroviral therapy)
 IT 69655-05-6, Didanosine 129618-40-2, Nevirapine 136470-78-5, Abacavir 154598-52-4, Efavirenz 161814-49-9, Amprenavir
 RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (plasma drug measurements in assocn. with genotypic resistance testing and expert advice to optimize therapy in HIV-1 patients failing antiretroviral therapy)
 IT 127-07-1, Hydroxyurea 3056-17-5, Stavudine 7481-89-2, Zalcitabine 30516-87-1, Zidovudine 127779-20-8, Saquinavir 134678-17-4, Lamivudine 150378-17-9, Indinavir 155213-67-5, Ritonavir 159989-64-2, Nelfinavir 192725-17-0, Lopinavir
 RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (plasma drug measurements in assocn. with genotypic resistance testing and expert advice to optimize therapy in HIV-1 patients failing antiretroviral therapy)
 RE.CNT 32 THERE ARE 32 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
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L1 ANSWER 4 OF 29 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN



AN 2004:795262 CAPLUS
 DN 143:63557
 ED Entered STN: 30 Sep 2004
 TI Investigation of superplasticity parameters of VT6 alloy in a wide temperature range
 AU Portnoi, V. K.; Chumachenko, E. N.; Paris, L.; Rylov, D. S.
 CS MISIS, Moscow, Russia
 SO Tsventnye Metally (Moscow, Russian Federation) (2004), (5), 78-83
 CODEN: TVMTAX; ISSN: 0372-2929
 PB Izdatel'skii Dom "Ruda i Metally"
 DT Journal
 LA Russian
 CC 56-12 (Nonferrous Metals and Alloys)
 AB Superplasticity parameters of sheets from VT6 std. alloy were examd. in the wide deformation temp. range to est. possibility of lowering of superplasticity deformation temp. in com. prodn. of the articles of shell type. Anal. relationships of deformation resistance from deformation rate and deformation degree were received, taking into account characteristic of the initial state of alloy structure before deformation in the investigated temp. range. VT6 alloy can be used for superplastic forming at 850°, and proposed rheol. model can be applied for calcn. of forming mode of operation in the industrial conditions.
 ST titanium alloy superplasticity temp
 IT Plastic deformation (superplastic; superplasticity parameters of VT6 alloy in wide temp. range)
 IT Plasticity (superplasticity; superplasticity parameters of VT6 alloy in wide temp. range)
 IT 12743-70-3, VT6
 RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PRP (Properties); PYP (Physical process); PROC (Process) (superplasticity parameters of VT6 alloy in wide temp. range)

L1 ANSWER 5 OF 29 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN



AN 2004:492311 CAPLUS
 DN 141:59213

ED Entered STN: 18 Jun 2004

TI Viscous, aqueous or hydro-alcohol compositions for the manufacture of soft capsules

IN Paris, Laurence

PA Fr.

SO Fr. Demande, 42 pp.

CODEN: FRXXBL

DT Patent

LA French

IC ICM B01J013-00

ICS A61K009-48

CC 62-4 (Essential Oils and Cosmetics)

Section cross-reference(s): 17, 63

FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.
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DATE

<u>PI FR 2848473</u>	A1	20040618	<u>FR 2002-15905</u>
20021216			
<u>FR 2848473</u>	B1	20080411	
<u>CA 2510048</u>	A1	20040722	<u>CA 2003-2510048</u>
20031216			
<u>WO 2004060356</u>	A1	20040722	<u>WO 2003-FR3740</u>
20031216			
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW			
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<u>AU 2003300622</u>	A1	20040729	<u>AU 2003-300622</u>
20031216			
<u>EP 1575568</u>	A1	20050921	<u>EP 2003-814478</u>
20031216			
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, SK			
<u>US 20060292212</u>	A1	20061228	<u>US 2005-539100</u>
20050810			
<u>PRAI FR 2002-15905</u>	A	20021216	
<u>WO 2003-FR3740</u>	W	20031216	

CLASS

PATENT NO.	CLASS	PATENT FAMILY
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CLASSIFICATION CODES

<u>FR 2848473</u>	ICM	B01J013-00
ICS	A61K009-48	
IPC1	B01J0013-00 [I,C];	B01J0013-00 [I,A];
A61K009-48		
	[I,C];	A61K009-48 [I,A]

IPCR A61K009-48 [I,C*]; A61K009-48 [I,A]

ECLA A61K009/48B

CA 2510048 IPCI A61K009-48 [I,C*]; A61K009-48 [I,A]

IPCR A61K009-48 [I,C*]; A61K009-48 [I,A]

ECLA A61K009/48B

WO 2004060356 IPCI A61K009-48 [I,C*]; A61K009-48 [I,A]

IPCR A61K009-48 [I,C*]; A61K009-48 [I,A]

ECLA A61K009/48B

AU 2003300622 IPCI A61K009-48 [I,C*]; A61K009-48 [I,A]

IPCR A61K009-48 [I,C*]; A61K009-48 [I,A]

EP 1575568 IPCI A61K009-48 [I,C*]; A61K009-48 [I,A]

IPCR A61K009-48 [I,C*]; A61K009-48 [I,A]

ECLA A61K009/48B

US 20060292212 IPCI A61K009-48 [I,A]

IPCR A61K009-48 [I,C]; A61K009-48 [I,A]

NCL 42/451.000

AB Viscous, aq. liq. compns. or hydro-alc. compns. buffered or nonbuffered

(for the manuf. of capsules) comprise thickening agents which gel

instantaneously in contact with chelating solns.,. The film elasticity is

obtained by using a plasticizer. A process for the manuf. of films for

the above capsules consists of gelation of the films by pulverization.

Thus, a formulation contained guar gum 10, glycerin 15, and water qs to

100 g. Sodium borate at 20% was used as the complexation soln.

ST soft capsule viscous liq cosmetic; pharmaceutical soft capsule viscous liq

IT Surfactants

(amphoteric; viscous and aq. or hydro-alc. compns. for manuf. of soft capsules)

IT Drug delivery systems

(capsules, soft; viscous and aq. or hydro-alc. compns. for manuf. of

soft capsules)

IT Surfactants

(ionic; viscous and aq. or hydro-alc. compns. for manuf. of soft

capsules)

IT Surfactants

(nonionic; viscous and aq. or hydro-alc. compns. for manuf. of soft

capsules)

IT Alcohols, biological studies

RL: COS (Cosmetic use); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL

(biological study);

USES (Uses)

(polyhydric; viscous and aq. or hydro-alc. compns. for manuf. of soft

capsules)

IT Cosmetics

Gelation agents

Plasticizers

Preservatives

Solubilizers

Surfactants

Thickening agents

(viscous and aq. or hydro-alc. compns. for manuf. of soft capsules)

IT Glycerides, biological studies

Polyoxyalkylenes, biological studies

Polysaccharides, biological studies
 RL: COS (Cosmetic use); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL
 (Biological study);
 USES (Uses)
 (viscous and aq. or hydro-alc. compns. for manuf. of soft capsules)
 IT 67-56-1, Methanol, biological studies
 RL: COS (Cosmetic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (viscous and aq. or hydro-alc. compns. for manuf. of soft capsules)
 IT 50-21-5D, Lactic acid, salts 50-70-4, Sorbitol, biological studies
 50-99-7, Dextrose, biological studies 56-40-6, Glycocoll, biological studies 56-81-5, Glycerol, biological studies 57-55-6, Propylene glycol, biological studies 64-17-5, Ethanol, biological studies 67-63-0, Isopropanol, biological studies 69-65-8, Mannitol 71-23-8,
 1-Propanol, biological studies 71-36-3, Butanol, biological studies 71-52-3, BiCarbonate, biological studies 77-92-9D, Citric acid, salts 87-99-0, Xylitol 585-86-4, Lactitol 877-24-7 1310-73-2, Sodium hydroxide, biological studies 1330-43-4, Sodium borate 3812-32-6,
 Carbonate, biological studies 7558-79-4, Disodium phosphate 7558-80-7,
 Monosodium phosphate 7647-01-0D, Hydrochloric acid, salts 7647-14-5,
 Sodium chloride, biological studies 7664-38-2D, Phosphoric acid, salts 7664-93-9D, Sulfuric acid, salts 7697-37-2D, Nitric acid, salts 7758-11-4, Dipotassium phosphate 7778-77-0,
 Monopotassium phosphate 9000-01-5, Gum arabic 9000-30-0, Guar gum 9005-25-8,
 Starch, biological studies 9005-65-6, Polysorbate 80 9049-76-7,
 Hydroxypropyl starch 9050-36-6, Maltodextrin 9057-02-7, Pullulan 9064-57-7,
 λ-Carrageenan 10043-35-3, Boric acid, biological studies 10043-52-4, Calcium chloride, biological studies 11138-66-2, Xanthan gum 25322-68-3, Polyethylene glycol 29801-94-3, Potassium phthalate 71010-52-1, Gellan gum 96949-21-2, Rhamsan gum 96949-22-3, Welan gum
 RL: COS (Cosmetic use); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study);
 USES (Uses)
 (viscous and aq. or hydro-alc. compns. for manuf. of soft capsules)
 RE.CNT 4 THERE ARE 4 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
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 (1) Anon; RESEARCH DISCLOSURE 1991, 332, P908
 (2) Colgate-Palmolive; GB 2067214 A 1981 CAPLUS
 (3) Paris; FR 2767070 A 1999 CAPLUS
 (4) Renm; US 2002019447 A1 2002

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DN 139:312468	
ED Entered STN: 19 Oct 2003	
TI Liquid compositions for slow-release soft capsules	
IN Paris, Laurence	
PA Fr.	
SO Fr. Demande, 38 pp.	
CODEN: FRXXBL	
DT Patent	
LA French	
IC ICM A61K009-48	
ICS A61K009-56	
CC 63-6 (Pharmaceuticals)	
Section cross-reference(s): 17, 62	
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PATENT NO. KIND DATE APPLICATION NO.	
DATE	
PI FR 2838349 A1 20031017 FR 2002-4697	
20020415	
FR 2838349 B1 20040625	
WO 2003086368 A1 20031023 WO 2003-FR1195	
20030415	
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AU 2003262129 A1 20031027 AU 2003-262129	
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EP 1499304 A1 20050126 EP 2003-740610	
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R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, SK	
JP 2005531531 T 20051020 JP 2003-583389	
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PATENT NO. CLASS PATENT FAMILY	
CLASSIFICATION CODES	
FR 2838349 ICM A61K009-48	
ICS A61K009-56	

IPCI A61K0009-48 [ICM,7]; A61K0009-56 [ICS,7];
A61K0009-52 [ICS,7,C*]
IPCR A61K0009-08 [I,C*]; A61K0009-08 [I,A];
A61K0009-48 [I,C*]; A61K0009-48 [I,A]; A61K0009-52 [I,C*];
A61K0009-56 [I,A]; A61K0031-167 [I,C*];
A61K0031-167 [I,A]; A61K0031-185 [I,C*]; A61K0031-192
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A61K0047-10 [I,A]; A61K0047-14 [I,C*]; A61K0047-14 [I,A];
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A61K0047-26 [I,C*]; A61K0047-26 [I,A]; A61K0047-32 [I,C*];
A61K0047-32 [I,A]; A61K0047-36 [I,C*];
A61K0047-36 [I,A]; A61K0047-38 [I,C*]; A61K0047-38 [I,A];
A61K0047-42 [I,C*]; A61K0047-42 [I,A];
A61P0029-00 [I,C*]; A61P0029-00 [I,A]
ECLA A61K009/48
WO 2003086368 IPCI A61K0009-48 [ICM,7]
IPCR A61K0009-08 [I,C*]; A61K0009-08 [I,A];
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JP 2005531531 IPCI A61K0009-48 [ICM,7]; A61K0009-08
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A61P0029-00 [ICS,7]
IPCR A61K0009-48 [I,A]; A61K0009-48 [I,C*]
FTERM 4C076/AA11; 4C076/AA56; 4C076/BB01;
4C076/CC05; 4C076/DD07; 4C076/DD17; 4C076/DD22;
4C076/DD23; 4C076/DD26; 4C076/DD38; 4C076/DD43;
4C076/EE05; 4C076/EE06; 4C076/EE09; 4C076/EE11;
4C076/EE16; 4C076/EE24; 4C076/EE26; 4C076/EE30;
4C076/EE31; 4C076/EE38; 4C076/FF11; 4C076/FF31;
4C206/AA01; 4C206/AA02; 4C206/DA24; 4C206/FA31;
4C206/MA03; 4C206/MA05; 4C206/MA36; 4C206/MA57;
4C206/NA12; 4C206/ZB11
US 20050244489 IPCI A61K0009-48 [ICM,7]
IPCR A61K0009-08 [I,C*]; A61K0009-08 [I,A];
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A61K0009-56 [I,A]; A61K0031-167 [I,C*];
A61K0031-167 [I,A]; A61K0031-185 [I,C*]; A61K0031-192
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A61K0031-196 [I,A]; A61K0047-10 [I,C*];
A61K0047-10 [I,A]; A61K0047-14 [I,C*]; A61K0047-14 [I,A];
A61K0047-24 [I,C*]; A61K0047-24 [I,A];
A61K0047-26 [I,C*]; A61K0047-26 [I,A]; A61K0047-32 [I,C*];
A61K0047-32 [I,A]; A61K0047-36 [I,C*];
A61K0047-36 [I,A]; A61K0047-38 [I,C*]; A61K0047-38 [I,A];
A61K0047-42 [I,C*]; A61K0047-42 [I,A];
A61P0029-00 [I,C*]; A61P0029-00 [I,A]
EP 1499304 IPCI A61K0009-48 [ICM,7]

[I,A]; A61K0047-38 [I,C*]; A61K0047-38 [I,A];
A61K0047-42 [I,C*]; A61K0047-42 [I,A];

A61P0029-00 [I,C*]; A61P0029-00 [I,A]
NCL 424/451.000
ECLA A61K009/48

AB The invention relates to liq. compns. intended for formation of prolonged-release capsules. The prolonged release of the drug is achieved by in situ formation of a matrix, which being compact and biodegradable, is obtained by instantaneous phys. modification of the contents of the capsule in contact with the gastric juices. Thus, slow-release soft capsules contained dimenhydrinate 50.0000g, Transcutol P 425.0000, Sepigel-305 400.0000 and sucrose acetate isobutyrate 25.0000 g.

ST liq slow release soft capsule

IT Surfactants (amphoteric; liq. compns. for slow-release soft capsules)

IT Drug delivery systems (capsules, sustained-release; liq. compns. for slow-release soft capsules)

IT Fatty acids, biological studies
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses) (esters; liq. compns. for slow-release soft capsules)

IT Polyesters, biological studies
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses) (hydroxycarboxylic acid-based; liq. compns. for slow-release soft capsules)

IT Surfactants (ionic; liq. compns. for slow-release soft capsules)

IT Polyesters, biological studies
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses) (lactic acid-based; liq. compns. for slow-release soft capsules)

IT Buffers
Dissolution
Particle size distribution
Plasticizers
Surfactants
Viscosity (liq. compns. for slow-release soft capsules)

IT Carbonates, biological studies
Gelatin, biological studies
Paraffin oils
Phosphates, biological studies
Polyamides, biological studies
Polyesters, biological studies
Polymers, biological studies
Polyoxyalkylenes, biological studies
Polysaccharides, biological studies
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses) (liq. compns. for slow-release soft capsules)

IT Surfactants (nonionic; liq. compns. for slow-release soft capsules)

IT Alcohols, biological studies

RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses) (polyhydric; liq. compns. for slow-release soft capsules)

IT Fats and Glyceric oils, biological studies
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses) (vegetable; liq. compns. for slow-release soft capsules)

IT 50-21-5, Lactic acid, processes 64-19-7, Acetic acid, processes 77-92-9, Citric acid, processes 79-09-4, Propionic acid, processes 88-99-3, Phthalic acid, processes 1305-62-0, Calcium hydroxide, processes 1310-58-3, Potassium hydroxide, processes 1310-73-2, Sodium hydroxide, processes 7647-01-0, Hydrochloric acid, processes 7664-38-2, Phosphoric acid, processes
RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PYP (Physical process); PROC (Process) (liq. compns. for slow-release soft capsules)

IT 50-70-4, Sorbitol, biological studies 57-50-1D, Saccharose, derivs. 63-42-3, Lactose 69-65-8, Mannitol 79-06-1D, Acrylamide, polymers 79-10-7D, Acrylic acid, polymers 79-41-4D, Methacrylic acid, polymers 84-66-2, Diethyl phthalate 84-74-2, Dibutyl phthalate 87-99-0, Xylitol 88-12-0D, polymers 102-76-1, Triacetin 109-43-3, Dibutyl sebacate 111-90-0, Transcutol P 126-13-6, Sucrose acetate isobutyrate 585-88-6, Maltitol 1338-39-2, Montane 20 3812-32-6, Carbonate, biological studies 7558-79-4, Disodium phosphate 7558-80-7, Monosodium phosphate 7778-77-0, Monobasic potassium phosphate 9000-01-5, Arabic gum 9000-07-1, Carrageenan 9000-30-0, Guar gum 9000-65-1, Tragacanth gum 9000-69-5, Pectin 9002-89-5, Poly(vinyl alcohol) 9003-39-8, Polyvinylpyrrolidone 9004-34-6D, Cellulose, derivs. 9004-36-8, Cellulose acetate butyrate 9004-38-0, Cellulose acetate phthalate 9004-39-1, Cellulose acetate propionate 9004-57-3, Ethyl cellulose 9004-58-4, Ethyl hydroxyethyl cellulose 9004-64-2, Hydroxypropyl cellulose 9004-65-3, Hydroxypropyl methyl cellulose 9005-25-8, Starch, biological studies 9005-25-8D, Starch, derivs. 9005-32-7, Alginate acid 9012-76-4, Chitosan 9049-76-7, Hydroxypropyl starch 9050-31-1, Hydroxypropyl methyl cellulose phthalate 9050-36-6, Maltodextrin 11138-66-2, Xanthan gum 25014-41-9, Polyacrylonitrile 25322-68-3, Polyethylene glycol 25496-72-4, Glycerin monooleate 26009-03-0, Polyglycolic acid 26023-30-3, Poly[oxy(1-methyl-2-oxo-1,2-ethandiylo)]

26100-51-6, Polylactic acid 26124-68-5, Polyglycolic acid 37348-65-5,
Glycerin linoleate 71010-52-1, Gellan gum 78744-45-0,
Plastoid B
148093-12-3, Sepigel 305
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)

(liq. compns. for slow-release soft capsules)
RE.CNT 12 THERE ARE 12 CITED REFERENCES
AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
RE

- (1) Anon; PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN 1989, V013(049), PC-565
- (2) Dewandre, L; FR 2774907 A 1999 [CAPLUS](#)
- (3) Merrel Dow; EP 0095123 A 1983 [CAPLUS](#)
- (4) Merrel Dow; EP 0173293 A 1986 [CAPLUS](#)
- (5) Seppic; WO 9936445 A 1999 [CAPLUS](#)
- (6) Seppic; WO 9942521 A 1999 [CAPLUS](#)
- (7) Seppic; WO 0135922 A 2001 [CAPLUS](#)
- (8) Tabacchi, G; US 2001051686 A1 2001 [CAPLUS](#)
- (9) Tabacchi, G; US 2001053801 A1 2001 [CAPLUS](#)
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- (11) Toyo Capsule Kk; JP 63246333 A 1988 [CAPLUS](#)
- (12) Toyo Kapuseru Kk; JP 63246322 A 1988 [CAPLUS](#)

L1 ANSWER 7 OF 29 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

Full Text	Citing References
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AN 1999:786541 CAPLUS
DN 132:276185
ED Entered STN: 13 Dec 1999
TI Western blot for the diagnosis of congenital toxoplasmosis
AU Menard, D.; Paris, L.; Danis, M.
CS Service de Parasitologie et Mycologie, Groupe Hospitalier Pitie-Salpetriere, Paris, 75651, Fr.
SO Pathologie Biologie (1999), 47(8), 797-804
CODEN: PTBIAN; ISSN: 0031-3009
PB Expansion Scientifique Publications
DT Journal
LA French
CC 9-10 (Biochemical Methods)
Section cross-reference(s): 14

AB Western blot was evaluated for the neonatal diagnosis of congenital toxoplasmosis based on a comparison of antibody profiles between serum samples obtained from the mother at delivery and from the neonate.

Passively transferred antibodies can be distinguished from antibodies produced by the neonate, thus allowing early postdelivery diagnosis of congenital toxoplasmosis before the results of other tests are available.

This method was developed at the Parasitol.-Mycol. lab. of the Pitie-Salpetriere Teaching Hospital, Paris, France, then evaluated in a retrospective study of 52 mother-infant pairs. The diagnosis of congenital toxoplasmosis was ruled out in 34 cases, confirmed in ten cases, and doubtful in 8 cases. Sensitivity was higher than with

conventional serol. tests. Antibody profile differences were found between mothers and affected infants; these differences usually involved

IgGs (8 of 9 cases). Importantly, in two cases Western blot would have

provided the diagnosis of congenital toxoplasmosis two months before the

secondary elevation in IgM titers in one case and three weeks before the

result of mouse placenta inoculation in another case. In conclusion,

Western blot deserves to be used to complement established methods (serol.

and direct demonstration of the parasite by gene amplification, cell

cultures, and mouse inoculations) as a means of rapidly (within 24 h of

receipt of the specimen) providing clinicians with information relevant to treatment decisions.

ST Western blot congenital toxoplasmosis blood analysis

IT Immunoglobulins

RL: ANT (Analytic); THU (Therapeutic use); ANST

(Analytical study); BIOL

(Biological study); USES (Uses)

(G; western blot for diagnosis of congenital toxoplasmosis)

IT Immunoglobulins

RL: ANT (Analytic); THU (Therapeutic use); ANST

(Analytical study); BIOL

(Biological study); USES (Uses)

(M; western blot for diagnosis of congenital toxoplasmosis)

IT Immunoassay

(immunoblotting; western blot for diagnosis of congenital

toxoplasmosis)

IT Toxoplasma gondii

(toxoplasmosis from; western blot for diagnosis of congenital

toxoplasmosis)

IT Blood analysis

Newborn

(western blot for diagnosis of congenital toxoplasmosis)

RE.CNT 13 THERE ARE 13 CITED REFERENCES

AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD

RE

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- (2) Carbone, M; These 1992, V2
- (3) Chumtazi, B; J Clin Microbiol 1995, V33, P1479 [MEDLINE](#)
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- (8) Lacemli, U; Nature 1970, V227, P680 [CAPLUS](#)
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- (13) Remington, J; J Infect Dis 1985, V152, P1020 [MEDLINE](#)

L1 ANSWER 8 OF 29 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

Full Text	Citing References
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AN 1999:133626 CAPLUS

DN 130:158439
ED Entered STN: 02 Mar 1999
TI Aqueous viscous compositions for making soft or hard capsules, and method
for making films for such capsules
IN Paris, Laurence; Viaud, Fabrice
PA Fr.
SO PCT Int. Appl., 21 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA French
IC ICM A61K009-48
CC 63-6 (Pharmaceuticals)
Section cross-reference(s): 17, 62
FAN.CNT 1
PATENT NO. KIND DATE APPLICATION NO.
DATE

PJ WO 9907347 A1 19990218 WO 1998-FR1744
19980805
W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE,
DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG,
KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX,
NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT,
UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZW
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES,
FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI,
CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG
FR 2767070 A1 19990212 FR 1997-10190
19970808
ER 2767070 B1 19990917
CA 2300281 A1 19990218 CA 1998-2300281
19980805
CA 2300281 C 20070410
AU 9889884 A 19990301 AU 1998-89884
19980805
AU 744704 B2 20020228
EP 1001751 A1 20000524 EP 1998-941544
19980805
EP 1001751 B1 20080213
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT,
IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, CY, AL, MK
BR 9815589 A 20010102 BR 1998-15589
19980805
JP 2002517378 T 20020618 JP 2000-506940
19980805
JP 3996346 B2 20071024
AT 385784 T 20080315 AT 1998-941544
19980805
US 6331205 B1 20011218 US 1999-403647
19991206
PRAI FR 1997-10190 A 19970808
WO 1998-FR1744 W 19980805
CLASS
PATENT NO. CLASS PATENT FAMILY
CLASSIFICATION CODES

WO 9907347 ICM A61K009-48
IPCI A61K0009-48 [ICM,6]

IPCR A61J0003-07 [I,C*], A61J0003-07 [I,A];
A61K0009-48
[I,C*], A61K0009-48 [I,A]; A61K0047-10 [I,C*];
A61K0047-10 [I,A]; B01J0013-02 [I,C*];
B01J0013-02
[I,A]
ECLA A61K009/48B; B01J013/02
FR 2767070 IPCI B01J0013-22 [ICM,6]; B01J0013-20
[ICM,6,C*]
IPCR A61J0003-07 [I,C*], A61J0003-07 [I,A];
A61K0009-48
[I,C*], A61K0009-48 [I,A]; A61K0047-10 [I,C*];
A61K0047-10 [I,A]; B01J0013-02 [I,C*];
B01J0013-02
[I,A]
ECLA A61K009/48B; B01J013/02
CA 2300281 IPCI A61K0009-48 [I,A]; B01J0013-02 [I,A]
IPCR A61J0003-07 [I,C*], A61J0003-07 [I,A];
A61K0009-48
[I,C]; A61K0009-48 [I,A]; A61K0047-10 [I,C*];
A61K0047-10 [I,A]; B01J0013-02 [I,C*];
B01J0013-02
[I,A]
ECLA A61K009/48B; B01J013/02
AU 9889884 IPCI A61K0009-48 [ICM,6]
IPCR A61J0003-07 [I,C*], A61J0003-07 [I,A];
A61K0009-48
[I,C*], A61K0009-48 [I,A]; A61K0047-10 [I,C*];
A61K0047-10 [I,A]; B01J0013-02 [I,C*];
B01J0013-02
[I,A]
ECLA A61K009/48B; B01J013/02
BR 9815589 IPCI A61K0009-48 [ICM,7]
IPCR A61J0003-07 [I,C*], A61J0003-07 [I,A];
A61K0009-48
[I,C*], A61K0009-48 [I,A]; A61K0047-10 [I,C*];
A61K0047-10 [I,A]; B01J0013-02 [I,C*];
B01J0013-02
[I,A]
JP 2002517378 IPCI A61K0009-48 [I,A]; A61K0047-36
[I,A]; A61J0003-07 [I,A]
IPCR A61J0003-07 [I,C*], A61J0003-07 [I,A];
A61K0009-48
[I,C*], A61K0009-48 [I,A]; A61K0047-10 [I,C*];
A61K0047-10 [I,A]; B01J0013-02 [I,C*];
B01J0013-02
[I,A]
AT 385784 IPCI A61K0009-48 [I,C]; A61K0009-48 [I,A]
IPCR A61J0003-07 [I,C*], A61J0003-07 [I,A];
A61K0009-48
[I,C]; A61K0009-48 [I,A]; A61K0047-10 [I,C*];
A61K0047-10 [I,A]; B01J0013-02 [I,C*];
B01J0013-02
[I,A]
ECLA A61K009/48B; B01J013/02
US 6331205 IPCI C09D0105-00 [ICM,7]; C08J0005-00
[ICS,7]; A61K0009-48
[ICS,7]

IPCR A61J0003-07 [LC*]; A61J0003-07 [LA];
A61K0009-48
[LC*]; A61K0009-48 [LA]; A61K0047-10 [LC*];
A61K0047-10 [LA]; B01J0013-02 [LC*];
B01J0013-02
[LA]
NCL 106/205.900; 106/205.200; 106/205.300;
106/205.310; 106/205.500; 106/205.700; 106/205.710;
106/205.720; 264/138.000; 264/280.000; 264/330.000
ECLA A61K0009/48B; B01J013/02
AB Aq. viscous compns., whether clear or not, for making soft
or hard
capsules, and method for making films for such capsules
(gelled capsules)
are disclosed. Said compns. are in particular characterized in
that they
contain a single gelling agent consisting of a carrageenan,
preferably an
Iota carrageenan, whereof the concn. in the medium is higher
than 5 % of
the medium which can be aq. and oily. The invention also
concerns a
method for making films for such capsules which consists in
dehydrating
said films by oven drying or lyophilization. The invention in
applicable
in pharmaceuticals, cosmetics and dietetics. Capsules were
made from a
soln. comprising carrageenan 15, sodium chloride 3, glycerin
15, and water
132 g.
ST capsule pharmaceutical cosmetic dietetic surfactant alkali
IT Surfactants
(amphoteric; aq. viscous compns. for making soft or hard
capsules, and
method for making films for such capsules)
IT Capsules
Cosmetics
Gelation agents
Lubricants
Plasticizers
Surfactants
(aq. viscous compns. for making soft or hard capsules, and
method for
making films for such capsules)
IT Alkali metal hydroxides
Alkaline earth hydroxides
Polyoxyalkylenes, biological studies
Polysaccharides, biological studies
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); FFD (Food or feed
use); THU
(Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(aq. viscous compns. for making soft or hard capsules, and
method for
making films for such capsules)
IT Drug delivery systems
(capsules, soft; aq. viscous compns. for making soft or hard
capsules,
and method for making films for such capsules)
IT Polyoxyalkylenes, biological studies
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); FFD (Food or feed
use); THU
(Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)

(esters; aq. viscous compns. for making soft or hard
capsules, and
method for making films for such capsules)
IT Surfactants
(ionic; aq. viscous compns. for making soft or hard capsules,
and
method for making films for such capsules)
IT Surfactants
(nonionic; aq. viscous compns. for making soft or hard
capsules, and
method for making films for such capsules)
IT Alcohols, biological studies
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); FFD (Food or feed
use); THU
(Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(polyhydric; aq. viscous compns. for making soft or hard
capsules, and
method for making films for such capsules)
IT Diet
(therapeutic; aq. viscous compns. for making soft or hard
capsules, and
method for making films for such capsules)
IT 50-70-4, Sorbitol, biological studies 56-81-5, 1,2,3-
Propanetriol,
biological studies 56-81-5D, Glycerol, esters 57-55-6,
1,2-Propanediol, biological studies 57-55-6D, Propylene
glycol, esters
69-65-8, Mannitol 71-52-3D, Hydrogen carbonate, alkali
salts 77-92-9,
Citric acid, biological studies 87-99-4, Xylitol 585-86-4,
Lactitol
1330-43-4, Sodium borate 4409-98-7, Dipotassium phthalate
7558-79-4,
Disodium phosphate 7558-80-7, Monosodium phosphate
7647-01-0,
Hydrochloric acid, biological studies 7664-38-2D,
Phosphoric acid,
alkali and alk. earth metal salts, biological studies 7664-93-
9D,
Sulfuric acid, alkali and alk. earth metal salts, biological
studies
7697-37-2D, Nitric acid, alkali and alk. earth metal salts,
biological
studies 7758-11-4, Dipotassium phosphate 7778-77-0,
Monopotassium
phosphate 9005-25-8, Starch, biological studies 9005-65-6,
Polysorbate
80 9062-07-1, t-Carrageenan 10043-35-3, Boric acid
(H3BO3),
biological studies 25322-68-3 25322-68-3D, Peg, esters
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); FFD (Food or feed
use); THU
(Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(aq. viscous compns. for making soft or hard capsules, and
method for
making films for such capsules)
RE.CNT 14 THERE ARE 14 CITED REFERENCES
AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
RE
(1) Ajinomoto Co Inc Jp; JP 60012943 A 1985 CAPLUS
(2) Anon; 1985, 5, CAPLUS
(3) Anon; 1986, 25, CAPLUS
(4) Anon; 1988, 18, CAPLUS
(5) Anon; 1989, 3, CAPLUS
(6) Anon; 1997, 15, CAPLUS
(7) Eisai Co Ltd Jp; JP 62289530 A 1987 CAPLUS

- (8) Eisai Ltd Co Jp; JP 09025228 A 1997 CAPLUS
 (9) Japan Elanco Company Ltd Jp; EP 0592130 A 1994 CAPLUS
 (10) Japan Elanco Company Ltd Jp; EP 0714656 A 1996 CAPLUS
 (11) Mitsubishi Acetate Co Ltd Jp; JP 61010508 A 1986 CAPLUS
 (12) Unileoid Kk Jp; JP 63164858 A 1988 CAPLUS
 (13) Winston, P; US 5342626 A 1994 CAPLUS
 (14) Yamamoto, T; US 5264223 A 1993 CAPLUS

LI ANSWER 9 OF 29 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

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AN 1995:769971 CAPLUS
 DN 123:152964
 OREF 123:27057a,27060a
 ED Entered STN: 01 Sep 1995
 TI Liquid viscous pharmaceutical compositions based on ibuprofen
 IN Paris, Laurence; Sinturel, Christophe
 PA Fr.
 SO PCT Int. Appl., 14 pp.
 CODEN: PIXXD2
 DT Patent
 LA French
 IC ICM A61K031-19
 ICS A61K009-00
 CC 63-6 (Pharmaceuticals)
 FAN.CNT 1
 PATENT NO. KIND DATE APPLICATION NO.
 DATE

PI WO 9517177 A1 19950629 WO 1994-FR1481
 19941219
 W: CA, US
 RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU,
 MC, NL, PT, SE
 FR 2713931 A1 19950623 FR 1993-15317
 19931220
 FR 2713931 B1 19960405
 EP 684819 A1 19951206 EP 1995-904561
 19941219
 EP 684819 B1 20011128
 R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LI, LU,
 NL, PT, SE
 AT 209486 T 20011215 AT 1995-904561
 19941219
 ES 2169119 T3 20020701 ES 1995-904561
 19941219
 PRAI FR 1993-15317 A 19931220
 WO 1994-FR1481 W 19941219
 CLASS
 PATENT NO. CLASS PATENT FAMILY
 CLASSIFICATION CODES

WO 9517177 ICM A61K031-19
 ICS A61K009-00
 IPCI A61K0031-19 [ICM,6]; A61K0031-185
 [ICM,6,C*];
 A61K0009-00 [ICS,6]
 IPCR A61K0009-00 [I,C*]; A61K0009-00 [I,A];
 A61K0031-185
 [I,C*]; A61K0031-19 [I,A]
 ECLA A61K009/00Z6; A61K031/19

FR 2713931 IPCI A61K0031-19 [ICM,6]; A61K0031-185
 [ICM,6,C*]
 IPCR A61K0009-00 [I,C*]; A61K0009-00 [I,A];
 A61K0031-185
 [I,C*]; A61K0031-19 [I,A]
 ECLA A61K009/00Z6; A61K031/19
 EP 684819 IPCI A61K0031-19 [ICM,6]; A61K0031-185
 [ICM,6,C*];
 A61K0009-00 [ICS,6]
 ECLA A61K009/00Z6; A61K031/19
 AT 209486 IPCI A61K0031-192 [ICM,7]; A61K0031-185
 [ICM,7,C*];
 A61K0009-00 [ICS,7]
 IPCR A61K0009-00 [I,C*]; A61K0009-00 [I,A];
 A61K0031-185
 [I,C*]; A61K0031-19 [I,A]
 ECLA A61K009/00Z6; A61K031/19
 ES 2169119 IPCI A61K0031-192 [ICM,4]; A61K0031-185
 [ICM,4,C*];
 A61K0009-00 [ICS,7]
 ECLA A61K009/00Z6; A61K031/19
 AB A liq. viscous pharmaceutical compns. based on ibuprofen
 (I) which
 comprise a dispersion of the active principle in a very viscous
 soln.
 whose pH has been adjusted between 1.0 and 5.0, and
 preferably between 3.0
 and 4.0 is disclosed. Oral suspensions were prepd. from I 2,
 Carbopol
 940P 1, polysorbate 80 0.20, citric acid.H2O 0.718, disodium
 phosphate.12H2O 1.132, sorbitol 30.0, Me p-hydroxybenzoate
 0.080, Pr
 p-hydroxybenzoate 0.20, flavors 0.162, coccine (sic) 0.001,
 Na
 saccharinate 0.045 kg, and water q.s. 100 L.
 ST liq viscous pharmaceutical ibuprofen
 IT Carbohydrates and Sugars, biological studies
 RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES
 (Uses)
 (hexitols, liq. viscous pharmaceutical compns. based on
 ibuprofen)
 IT Pharmaceutical dosage forms
 (liqs., oral, liq. viscous pharmaceutical compns. based on
 ibuprofen)
 IT Surfactants
 (nonionic, liq. viscous pharmaceutical compns. based on
 ibuprofen)
 IT Carbohydrates and Sugars, biological studies
 RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES
 (Uses)
 (pentitols, liq. viscous pharmaceutical compns. based on
 ibuprofen)
 IT Alcohols, biological studies
 RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES
 (Uses)
 (polyhydric, liq. viscous pharmaceutical compns. based on
 ibuprofen)
 IT Pharmaceutical dosage forms
 (suspensions, oral, liq. viscous pharmaceutical compns.
 based on
 ibuprofen)
 IT Alcohols, biological studies
 RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES
 (Uses)
 (trihydric, liq. viscous pharmaceutical compns. based on
 ibuprofen)

IT 50-70-4, Sorbitol, biological studies 81-07-2, Saccharin 128-44-9,
Sodium saccharinate 139-05-9, Sodium cyclohexyl sulfamate 9005-65-6,
Polysorbate 80 9007-20-9, Carbomer 15687-27-1,
Ibuprofen 22839-47-0,
Aspartame 33665-90-6, Acesulfame 76050-42-5, Carbopol 940
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(liq. viscous pharmaceutical compns. based on ibuprofen)

L1 ANSWER 10 OF 29 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS ON STN

Full Text	Citing References
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AN 1988:411729 CAPLUS
DN 109:11729
OREF 109:2005a,2008a
ED Entered STN: 09 Jul 1988
TI Theophylline sustained-release tablets containing poly(vinyl chloride),
and process for their preparation

IN Paris, Laurence; Stamm, Andre
PA Laboratoires Doms, Fr.
SO Eur. Pat. Appl., 21 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW

DT Patent
LA French
IC ICM A61K009-22
ICS A61K009-26; A61K031-52
CC 63-6 (Pharmaceuticals)
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.
EP 239481	A1	19870930	EP 1987-400616

19870319
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE
FR 2595945 A1 19870925 FR 1986-3932

19860319
FR 2595945 B1 19900119
PRAI FR 1986-3932 A 19860319
CLASS

PATENT NO. CLASS PATENT FAMILY
CLASSIFICATION CODES

EP 239481 ICM A61K009-22
ICS A61K009-26; A61K031-52
IPCI A61K009-22 [ICM,4]; A61K009-26 [ICS,4];
A61K0031-52

[ICS,4]; A61K0031-519 [ICS,4,C*]
IPCR A61K009-20 [I,C*]; A61K009-20 [I,A];
A61K009-22 [I,C*]; A61K009-22 [I,A]; A61K0031-519
[I,C*];

A61K0031-52 [I,A]
FR 2595945 IPCI A61K009-22 [ICM,4]; A61K0031-52
[ICS,4]; A61K0031-519 [ICS,4,C*]; C07D0473-08 [ICS,4]; C07D0473-00
[ICS,4,C*]

IPCR A61K009-20 [I,C*]; A61K009-20 [I,A];
A61K009-22 [I,C*]; A61K009-22 [I,A]; A61K0031-519
[I,C*];

A61K0031-52 [I,A]

AB A sustained-release tablet which releases theophylline (I) over 8 h contains 300-1000 mg I, 5-15 wt.% poly(vinyl chloride) (PVC) as the inert plastic matrix, and up to 2 wt.% hydrophobic lubricating agent. A tablet contained anhyd. I 600.0, PVC 60.0, and Mg stearate 6.6 mg. In vivo tests in humans using these tablets showed 90-100% release of I in 8 h in the presence of bile salts; during the 4th hour the blood I levels attained 0.010 mg/mL, and this level was maintained for 5 h.

ST theophylline sustained release polyvinyl chloride; PVC theophylline sustained release
IT Pharmaceutical dosage forms (tablets, sustained-release, poly(vinyl chloride) matrix for)
IT 58-55-9, Theophylline, biological studies
RL: BIOL (Biological study) (sustained-release tablet contg. poly(vinyl chloride) and)
IT 9002-86-2, Polyvinyl chloride
RL: BIOL (Biological study) (sustained-release tablet contg. theophylline and)

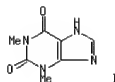
L1 ANSWER 11 OF 29 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS ON STN

Full Text	Citing References
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AN 1986:448898 CAPLUS
DN 105:48898
OREF 105:7967a,7970a
ED Entered STN: 09 Aug 1986
TI Study on the effect of medium composition on the in vitro dissolution of prolonged-release theophylline

AU Paris, L.; Stamm, A.
CS Lab. Pharmaceut., Fac. Pharm., Strasbourg, 67048, Fr.
SO S.T.P. Pharma (1986), 13, 110-15
CODEN: STPPEF; ISSN: 0758-6922

DT Journal
LA French
CC 63-5 (Pharmaceuticals)
GI



AB The effect of pepsin [9001-75-6], pancreatin [8049-47-6] and bile salts (stimulated digestive juice) on the release of theophylline (I) [58-55-9] from microgranules and tablets was studied. Pepsin did not affect the kinetics of drug release. Pancreatin decreased the rate of I release from

12 to 6 h when tablets were used, while the release was progressive and total in 8 h when microgranules were used. The release depended on the nature of the excipients used in the formulations. The effects of Na lauryl sulfate [151-21-3] and Polysorbate 80 [9005-65-6] on dissolution are also discussed.

ST theophylline prolonged release; dissoln theophylline prolonged release

IT Bile salts

RL: PRP (Properties)

(dissoln. of theophylline from prolonged-release

pharmaceuticals in relation to)

IT Solution rate

(of theophylline, from prolonged-release compns.)

IT 151-21-3, properties 8049-47-6 9001-75-6 9005-65-6

RL: PRP (Properties)

(dissoln. of theophylline from prolonged-release

pharmaceuticals in relation to)

IT 58-55-9, biological studies

RL: BIOL (Biological study)

(prolonged-release compn. contg., dissoln. of, medium compn. effect on)

L1 ANSWER 12 OF 29 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

Full Text Citing References

AN 1985:583454 CAPLUS

DN 103:183454

OREF 103:29471a,29474a

ED Entered STN: 30 Nov 1985

TI Study on the effects of pH on the in vitro dissolution of sustained-release theophyllines

AU Paris, Laurence; Stamm, Andre

CS Fac. Pharm., Strasbourg, 67048, Fr.

SO S.T.P. Pharma (1985), 1(5), 412-18

CODEN: STPPEF; ISSN: 0758-6922

DT Journal

LA French

CC 63-5 (Pharmaceuticals)

GI



I

AB Incubating 5 formulations of theophylline (I) [58-55-9] in a medium

simulating the conditions in the digestive tract by raising the pH from

1.3 to 6.45, 7.1, and 7.33 within 2, 4, and 7 h, resp., showed that

microgranules in a dialyzing methacrylate [18358-13-9] membrane, and

tablets in a pH-sensitive system or cellulose acetophthalate [9004-38-0],

dissolved within 8 h. Tablets coated with a hydrophilic matrix of

hydroxypropyl cellulose [9004-64-2] dissolved within 12 h.

The

methacrylate coating gave the most uniform rate of release.

ST theophylline formulation dissoln; sustained release

theophylline dissoln

IT Solution rate

(of sustained-release theophylline formulations, in simulated digestive

tract conditions)

IT Gastric juice

Intestinal juice

(theophylline release from sustained-release formulations in simulated)

IT 58-55-9, biological studies

RL: BIOL (Biological study)

(sustained-release formulations, drug release from, in

simulated

digestive tract conditions)

IT 9004-38-0 9004-64-2 18358-13-9, biological studies

RL: BIOL (Biological study)

(sustained-release theophylline formulation, drug release from, in

simulated digestive tract conditions)

L1 ANSWER 13 OF 29 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

Full Text Citing References

AN 1985:492743 CAPLUS

DN 103:92743

OREF 103:14815a,14818a

ED Entered STN: 22 Sep 1985

TI Study of plastic matrixes of theophylline. 2. Study of release as a

function of tablet formation conditions

AU Paris, L.; Stamm, A.

CS Lab. Pharmaceut., Univ. Louis Pasteur, Strasbourg, 67048, Fr.

SO Expo. - Congr. Int. Technol. Pharm., 3rd (1983), Volume 2, 154-64

Fr. Publisher: Assoc. Pharm. Galenique Ind., Chateaufort-Malabry,

Fr.

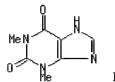
CODEN: 53YCA8

DT Conference

LA French

CC 63-5 (Pharmaceuticals)

GI



I

AB Tablets were prepd. from theophylline (I) [58-55-9] 200, PVC [9002-86-2]

and Mg stearate [557-04-0] 4 mg. Tablets contg. 50% PVC released approx.

40% I in 8 h, while those contg. 10-15% released I completely within the

same period. Solvents used in the granulation process had a strong effect on I release. Compression force (2.5-10 kg) did not affect the release to any significant extent. The I-PVC formulation was compared with the com.

formulations of I with regard to total drug release and regularity of both showed complete drug release in 8 h and both had similar regularity of release.

ST theophylline release matrix tablet; PVC matrix tablet theophylline

IT Solution rate

(of theophylline, from PVC tablet matrixes, formulation factors affect on)

IT 58-55-9, biological studies

RL: BIOL (Biological study)

(PVC tablet matrix contg., drug release from, formulation factors affect on)

IT 557-04-0

RL: BIOL (Biological study)

(PVC tablet matrix contg., theophylline release from, formulation factors affect on)

IT 9002-86-2

RL: BIOL (Biological study)

(tablet matrix, theophylline release from)

L1 ANSWER 14 OF 29 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

Full Text Available

AN 1985:492742 CAPLUS

DN 103:92742

OREF 103:14815a,14818a

ED Entered STN: 22 Sep 1985

TI Study on plastic matrixes of theophylline. I. Effects of various factors

on formulation of matrixes

AU Paris, L.; Claudepierre, C.; Stamm, A.

CS Lab. Pharmacotech., Univ. Louis Pasteur, Strasbourg, 67048, Fr.

SO Expo. - Congr. Int. Technol. Pharm., 3rd (1983), Volume 2, 143-53

Publisher: Assoc. Pharm. Galenique Ind., Chateau-Malabry, Fr.

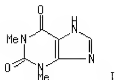
CODEN: 53YCA8

DT Conference

LA French

CC 63-5 (Pharmaceuticals)

GI



AB PVC [9002-86-2] was chosen as the plastic matrix for theophylline (I)

[58-55-9] tablets. I particles had diams. of 30-40 μ m and lengths of

50-200 μ m. PVC particles had a diam. of 5 μ m. The compds. were

dried at 110° to remove the moisture. Direct compression of the

powders was not possible and therefore wet granulation was used to make

tablets using a mixt. of CH₂Cl₂ [75-09-2] and EtOH [64-17-5].

Wettability, penetration rate and disintegration of PVC granules were

detd. in order to achieve complete release of I. PVC granules contg. 10%

poly(vinylpyrrolidone) (PVP) [9003-39-8] were the most hydrophilic of all

the formulations and disintegrated more easily than those obtained with

mixts. of CH₂Cl₂. In addn. CH₂Cl₂ solns. were more favorable to good

compression than the alc. soln. contg. 10% PVP. PVC granules prepd. with

PVP showed less static elec. charges than I granules. Mg stearate

[557-04-0] at 1% was more efficient as a lubricant than Na stearyl

fumarate [4070-80-8]. EtOH was the preferred liq. of choice for I

granulation.

ST theophylline PVC matrix; granulation wet theophylline matrix

IT Flow

(of theophylline and PVC powders, in tablet formulations)

IT 557-04-0 4070-80-8 9003-39-8

RL: BIOL (Biological study)

(PVC tablet matrix contg. theophylline and, formulation of)

IT 58-55-9, biological studies

RL: BIOL (Biological study)

(PVC tablet matrix for, formulation of)

IT 64-17-5, biological studies 75-09-2, biological studies

RL: BIOL (Biological study)

(in granulation of theophylline and PVC powders)

IT 9002-86-2

RL: BIOL (Biological study)

(tablet matrix contg. theophylline and, formulation of)

L1 ANSWER 15 OF 29 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

Full Text Available

AN 1985:459241 CAPLUS

DN 103:59241

OREF 103:9480h,9481a

ED Entered STN: 24 Aug 1985

TI Optimal massing liquid volume determination by energy consumption

measurement: study of the influence of some physical properties of

solvents and products used

AU Paris, L.; Stamm, A.

CS Lab. Pharmacotech., Fac. Pharm., Strasbourg, 67048, Fr.

SO Drug Development and Industrial Pharmacy (1985), 11(2-3), 361-86

CODEN: DDIPD8; ISSN: 0363-9045

DT Journal

LA English

CC 63-6 (Pharmaceuticals)

Section cross-reference(s): 65

AB The effect of the properties of powders and solvents on wet granulation by the power consumption technique was studied. The required amt. of

granulation liq. decreased when the particle size of the powder to be

granulated increased. This relationship was, however, only true when the

particle size distribution of the powder to be granulated is rather

narrow. Powders having the same soly. in different solvents require the

same optimal liq. quantity for granulation, but the properties of

resulting granules depend on surface tension and wetting properties of the

solvent. When the powder to be granulated contains crystn. H₂O, the temp.

rising in the mixer can be sufficient to release this H₂O, which must be

taken into account in the optimal granulation liq. requirement. The

effect of a macromol. binder (PVP [9003-39-8], HPMC [9004-65-3]) was

also studied: the optimal liq. quantity required changes with the kind of

binder used and the manufg. process (binder used in soln. or added as dry

powder). In the case of lactose [63-42-3], the optimal quantity of PVP

or HPMC can be detd. from the power consumption records and from the

granules friability studies.

ST powder granulation solvent energy consumption

IT Power

(consumption of, in detn. of optimal granulation liq. vol.)

IT Pharmaceuticals

(granulation of, power consumption in detn. of optimal liq. vol. for)

IT Particle size

Solubility

(of drugs, optimal granulation liq. vol. in relation to)

IT Granulation

(of drugs, power consumption in detn. of optimal liq. vol. for)

IT Surface tension

(of liqs., in drug granulation, optimal liq. vol. in relation to)

IT 10043-35-3, analysis 63-42-3 866-84-2 7733-02-0

RL: ANST (Analytical study)

(granulation of, power consumption in detn. of optimal liq. vol. for)

IT 9003-39-8 9004-65-3

RL: BIOL (Biological study)

(in drug granulation, optimal liq. vol. in relation to)

IT 64-17-5, properties 7732-18-5, properties

RL: PRP (Properties)

(properties of, optimal drug granulation liq. vol. in relation to)

to)

L1 ANSWER 16 OF 29 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on

STN

L1 ANSWER 16 OF 29 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on

STN

Full
Text

Citing
References

AN 1985:427157 CAPLUS

DN 103:27157

OREF 103:4397a,4400a

ED Entered STN: 27 Jul 1985

TI Study of the effect of pH on the dissolution of sustained-release

theophyllines in vitro

AU Paris, Laurence; Stamm, Andre

CS Lab. Pharmacotech., Fac. Pharm., Strasbourg, 67048, Fr.

SO Bulletin de la Societe de Pharmacie de Strasbourg (1983),

26(1), 47-63

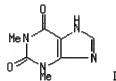
CODEN: BPMSAS; ISSN: 0037-9131

DT Journal

LA French

CC 63-5 (Pharmaceuticals)

GI



AB The effect of pH on the in vitro dissoln. of theophylline (I) [58-55-9]

from 5 preps., (A) Theolair, (B) Theostat, (C) Theo-Dur, (D) Euphylline,

and (E) Arnoophylline, was investigated. A was the most sensitive to pH

changes, while B and C were totally insensitive to this parameter. D and

E were dependent on the pH but the dependence was not very significant.

Only the rate of I release from B was identical under all operating

conditions. Release was dependent on formulation factors.

The weakly encapsulated drug was released in acid medium, while the strongly

encapsulated drug was released in basic medium. The half-change method

showed that I was released in 8 h from A, C, and D, while it was released

in 12 h from B. I release from E was too fast to be measured.

ST theophylline sustained release; dissoln theophylline

sustained release; pH

theophylline dissoln

IT Solution rate

(of theophylline, from sustained-release formulations, pH effect on)

IT 58-55-9, biological studies

RL: BIOL (Biological study)

(sustained-release formulations, drug dissoln. from, pH effect on)

L1 ANSWER 17 OF 29 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on

STN

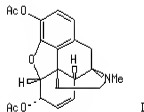
Full
Text

Citing
References

AN 1978:540657 CAPLUS

DN 89:140657

OREF 89:21689a,21692a
 ED Entered STN: 12 May 1984
 TI Hepatic function in drug addicted subjects. Use of gamma
 GT
 AU Cerbo, R.; Casacchia, M.; Paris, L.; Carchedi, F.; Mecc, G.;
 Avoli, M.
 CS 1st Clin. Mal. Nerv. Mentali, Univ. Roma, Rome, Italy
 SO Bollettino - Societa Italiana di Biologia Sperimentale
 (1978), 54(1), 74-8
 CODEN: BSIBAC; ISSN: 0037-8771
 DT Journal
 LA Italian
 CC 1-6 (Pharmacodynamics)
 GI



AB Of 24 heroin (I) [561-27-3]-addicted humans, 20 showed
 higher-than-normal
 serum SGOT [9000-97-9] activity, and 15 increased SGPT
 [9014-30-6]
 activity. The variations in γ -GT and alk. phosphatase were
 inconclusive.
 ST blood enzyme drug addiction
 IT Liver
 (function of, drug addiction effect on)
 IT Enzymes
 RL: BIOL (Biological study)
 (of blood, in drug addiction)
 IT 561-27-3
 RL: BIOL (Biological study)
 (addiction to, liver function in)
 IT 9000-86-6 9000-97-9
 RL: BIOL (Biological study)
 (of blood in drug addiction)

L1 ANSWER 18 OF 29 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on
 STN

Full Text	Citing References
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AN 1958:31081 CAPLUS
 DN 52:31081
 OREF 52:5609g-h
 ED Entered STN: 22 Apr 2001
 TI Proteolysis in anaphylactic shock in vitro
 AU Segovia, J. M.; Paris, L.; Linazasoro, J. M.
 CS Univ. Madrid
 SO Rev. clin. espan. (1957), 66, 376-80
 DT Journal
 LA Unavailable
 CC 11G (Biological Chemistry: Pathology)
 AB The detn. of amino N in the lungs and kidneys of guinea
 pigs, normal and
 sensitized to egg white, showed that the amino N content of
 the tissues of
 the sensitized animals is increased upon contact with the
 antigen in

vitro. There is, therefore, an in vitro proteolysis in the tissues
 of
 sensitized animals.
 IT Proteins
 (decompn., in kidneys and lungs in anaphylaxis)
 IT Lungs
 (protein metabolism by, in anaphylaxis)
 IT Anaphylaxis
 (proteolysis in lungs and kidneys in)
 IT Kidneys
 (proteolysis in, in anaphylaxis)

L1 ANSWER 19 OF 29 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on
 STN

Full Text	Citing References
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AN 1922:24059 CAPLUS
 DN 16:24059
 OREF 16:4084c-f
 ED Entered STN: 16 Dec 2001
 TI Bleaching and deodorizing lanolin
 IN Paris, L.; Picard, G.
 DT Patent
 LA Unavailable
 CC 27 (Fats, Fatty Oils, and Soaps)
 FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.
DATE			

PI	FR 485417	19180109	FR
CLASS			
PATENT NO.	CLASS	PATENT FAMILY	
CLASSIFICATION CODES			

AB Lanolin is treated first with HMnO4 and the permanganates
 and next with an
 acid which will give a Mn salt which is sol. in H2O in order to
 eliminate
 the oxide formed.
 IT Wool fat
 (bleaching of)
 IT Wool fat
 (deodorizing)
 IT Bleaching
 (lanolin)
 IT Deodorization
 (of lanolin)

L1 ANSWER 20 OF 29 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on
 STN

Full Text	Citing References
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AN 1922:24058 CAPLUS
 DN 16:24058
 OREF 16:4084c
 ED Entered STN: 16 Dec 2001
 TI Bleaching and deodorizing lanolin
 IN Paris, L.; Picard, G.
 DT Patent
 LA Unavailable
 CC 27 (Fats, Fatty Oils, and Soaps)
 FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.
DATE			

PI FR 485416 19180109 FR
CLASS
PATENT NO. CLASS PATENT FAMILY
CLASSIFICATION CODES

AB Lanolin is treated with nascent Cl produced within the material itself by

the action of mineral acid upon hypochlorite or of HCl upon permanganate.

IT Wool fat
(bleaching of)
IT Wool fat
(deodorizing)
IT Bleaching
(lanolin)
IT Deodorization
(of lanolin)

L1 ANSWER 21 OF 29 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

Full Text	Citing References
AN 1922:24057 CAPLUS	
DN 16:24057	
OREF 16:4084d-e	
ED Entered STN: 16 Dec 2001	
TI Distillation of lanolin	
IN Paris, L.; Picard, G.	
DT Patent	
LA Unavailable	
CC 27 (Fats, Fatty Oils, and Soaps)	
FAN.CNT 1	

PATENT NO. KIND DATE APPLICATION NO.
DATE

PI FR 465418 19180109 FR
CLASS
PATENT NO. CLASS PATENT FAMILY
CLASSIFICATION CODES

AB In order to distil lanolin without destroying its components the process

is begun at about 150° and the temp. is gradually raised to 263° under 27 mm. of Hg. The lanolin begins to distil at 205° at which time the products may begin to be collected.

IT Wool fat
(distn. of)
IT Deodorization
(of lanolin)

L1 ANSWER 22 OF 29 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

Full Text	Citing References
AN 1920:685 CAPLUS	
DN 14:685	
OREF 14:135e-f	
ED Entered STN: 16 Dec 2001	
TI Separating fatty acids from lanolin	
IN Paris, L.; Picard, G.	
DT Patent	
LA Unavailable	
CC 27 (Fats, Fatty Oils, and Soaps)	
FAN.CNT 1	

PATENT NO. KIND DATE APPLICATION NO.
DATE

PI FR 486590 19180418 FR
CLASS
PATENT NO. CLASS PATENT FAMILY
CLASSIFICATION CODES

AB The crude fat is treated with an aq.-alc. soln. of an alkali, and the alc.

and fatty acid are sepd. by the addition of a strong acid, with heating,
to the soapy soln.

IT Wool fat
(fatty acids in, sepn. of)
IT Fatty acids
(sepn. of, from lanolin)

L1 ANSWER 23 OF 29 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

Full Text	Citing References
AN 1919:10062 CAPLUS	
DN 13:10062	
OREF 13:1944d-e	
ED Entered STN: 16 Dec 2001	
TI Decolorizing and deodorizing lanolin by means of nascent chlorine	
IN Paris, L.; Picard, G.	
DT Patent	
LA Unavailable	
CC 27 (Fats, Fatty Oils, and Soaps)	
FAN.CNT 1	

PATENT NO. KIND DATE APPLICATION NO.
DATE

PI FR 485416 19180109 FR
CLASS
PATENT NO. CLASS PATENT FAMILY
CLASSIFICATION CODES

AB The lanolin is treated with nascent Cl generated in the mass by the action

of a mineral acid on a hypochlorite, or of HCl on permanganate.

IT Wool fat
(decolorizing)
IT Wool fat
(deodorizing)

L1 ANSWER 24 OF 29 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

Full Text	Citing References
AN 1919:10061 CAPLUS	
DN 13:10061	
OREF 13:1944d	
ED Entered STN: 16 Dec 2001	
TI Decolorizing and deodorizing lanolin	
IN Paris, L.; Picard, G.	
DT Patent	
LA Unavailable	
CC 27 (Fats, Fatty Oils, and Soaps)	
FAN.CNT 1	

PATENT NO. KIND DATE APPLICATION NO.
DATE

PI FR 485417 19180109 FR
CLASS
PATENT NO. CLASS PATENT FAMILY
CLASSIFICATION CODES

AB The lanolin is treated with permanganic acid and permanganates, and then the mass is acted upon by an acid yielding a Mn salt sol. in H₂O. Finally the oxide formed is removed.
IT Wool fat (decolorizing)
IT Wool fat (deodorizing)

L1 ANSWER 25 OF 29 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

Full Citing
Text References

AN 1919:10060 CAPLUS
DN 13:10060
OREF 13:1944c
ED Entered STN: 16 Dec 2001
TI Distilling lanolin
IN Paris, L.; Picard, G.
DT Patent
LA Unavailable
CC 27 (Fats, Fatty Oils, and Soaps)
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO. KIND DATE APPLICATION NO.
DATE

PI FR 465418 19180109 FR
CLASS
PATENT NO. CLASS PATENT FAMILY
CLASSIFICATION CODES

AB In a process of distg. lanolin without decompn., the lanolin is brought to a temp. of about 150°, and the temp. is then raised gradually to 263° under a pressure of 27 mm. of Hg. The products are collected between 205 and 263°.
IT Wool fat (distn. of)

L1 ANSWER 26 OF 29 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

Full Citing
Text References

AN 1919:10059 CAPLUS
DN 13:10059
OREF 13:1944b-c
ED Entered STN: 16 Dec 2001
TI Bleaching lanolin by means of nascent oxygen
IN Paris, L.; Picard, G.
DT Patent
LA Unavailable
CC 27 (Fats, Fatty Oils, and Soaps)
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO. KIND DATE APPLICATION NO.
DATE

PI FR 486428 19180312 FR
CLASS
PATENT NO. CLASS PATENT FAMILY
CLASSIFICATION CODES

AB Crude lanolin, previously freed from contained fatty adds by a suitable treatment, is bleached and deodorized by the action of nascent O.
IT Wool fat (decolorizing)
IT Wool fat (deodorizing)
IT Wool fat (distn. of)
IT Bleaching (lanolin by nascent O)

L1 ANSWER 27 OF 29 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

Full Citing
Text References

AN 1916:12545 CAPLUS
DN 10:12545
OREF 10:2332d-e
ED Entered STN: 16 Dec 2001
TI Color photography
IN Paris, L.; Picard, G.
SO Addition 20,019
DT Patent
LA Unavailable
CC 5 (Photography)
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO. KIND DATE APPLICATION NO.
DATE

PI FR 477173 19160308 FR
CLASS
PATENT NO. CLASS PATENT FAMILY
CLASSIFICATION CODES

AB The colored starch granules are replaced by fragments of a phosphorescent sulfide enclosed in transparent colored materials of any kind, more particularly gelatinous Al(OH)₃.
IT Photography, color
IT Photography, color (plates)

L1 ANSWER 28 OF 29 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

Full Citing
Text References

AN 1912:24891 CAPLUS
DN 6:24891
OREF 6:3495i,3496a
ED Entered STN: 16 Dec 2001
TI Diphenylarsinic acid, its nitro, amino, phenol, and aminophenol derivatives.
IN Paris, L.; Perrier, A.
DT Patent
LA Unavailable

CC 17 (Pharmaceutical Chemistry)
FAN.CNT 1
PATENT NO. KIND DATE APPLICATION NO.
DATE

PI FR 440125 19120213 FR
CLASS
PATENT NO. CLASS PATENT FAMILY
CLASSIFICATION CODES

AB Mfg. diphenylarsinic acid, its nitro, amino, phenol, and
aminophenol
derivatives and their reduction products. The diphenylarsinic
acid is
produced from triphenylarsine by chlorinating the latter and
decomposing
it at a high temp., whereby the diphenylarsinechloride results.
By
chlorinating this and heating the product with H₂O, the
diphenyl arsinic
acid is obtained. This acid yields a nitro deriv. from which, by
reduction, the tetraaminotetraphenylarsine results. By
oxidation the
corresponding derive. of diphenylarsinic acid are obtained.
IT 4656-80-8, Arsinic acid, diphenyl-
(and derivs.)

L1 ANSWER 29 OF 29 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on
STN

Full Text Citing
References

AN 1909:4899 CAPLUS
DN 3:4899
OREF 3:9291,930a
ED Entered STN: 16 Dec 2001
TI Poisons of B. tuberculosis (V). Chemical Constitution and
Biological
Properties of the Protoplasm, of B. tuberculosis
AU Auclair, J.; Paris, L.
CS Lab. Prof. Grancher
SO Arch. md. exp. (1909), 20, 736-52
DT Journal
LA Unavailable
CC 11 (Biological Chemistry)
AB "Bacilio-casein," a paramuculo-albumin, was prepared by
extracting
well-washed autoclaved cultures with alc., ether and CHCl₃
and heating to
80° with pure conc. AcOH for 1 hr. repeatedly until all was
dissolved. On cooling dil. NaOH was added until the reaction
was but
faintly acid. The protein ppt. was collected on a filter, washed
free
from acid, and dried with alc., ether, and in vacuo. When
injected
(finely triturated in sterile H₂O or in 1% Na₃PO₄ sol.) into
animals it
had a local and also a general (cachectic) effect. It conferred
relative
immunity upon guinea pigs, i. e., it retarded tuberculous
infection.
IT Poison oak
(of Bacillus tuberculosis)
IT Bacillus tuberculosis
(poisons of)

IT Bacillus tuberculosis
(protoplasm of)

=> d1:29 ab

L1 ANSWER 1 OF 29 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on
STN

Full Text Citing
References

AN 2007:484838 CAPLUS
DN 146:468567
ED Entered STN: 04 May 2007
TI Coating agent comprising pharmaceutical, cosmetic,
nutraceutical, and food
compositions containing starch
IN Paris, Laurence; Vaures, Frederic
PA Stearinerie Dubois Fils, Fr.
SO PCT Int. Appl., 41pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA French
CC 63-6 (Pharmaceuticals)
Section cross-reference(s): 17, 62
FAN.CNT 1
PATENT NO. KIND DATE APPLICATION NO.
DATE

PI WO 2007048982 A1 20070503 WO 2006-FR51114
20061026

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR,
BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH,
CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG,
ES, FI, GB, GD,
GE, GH, GM, GT, HN, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE,
KG, KM, KN,
KP, KR, KZ, LA, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, LY,
MA, MD, MG, MK,
MN, MW, MX, MY, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM,
PG, PH, PL, PT, RO,
RS, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, SV, SY, TJ, TM,
TN, TR, TT,
TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, ZA, ZM, ZW
RW: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR,
GB, GR, HU, IE,
IS, IT, LT, LU, LV, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK,
TR, BF, BJ,
CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN,
TD, TG, BW, GH,
GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM,
ZW, AM, AZ, BY,
KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM
FR 2892726 A1 20070504 FR 2005-53294
20051028
PRAI FR 2005-53294 A 20051028
CLASS
PATENT NO. CLASS PATENT FAMILY
CLASSIFICATION CODES
WO 2007048982 IPC1 C09D0103-04 [LA]; C09D0103-00
[LC*]; A61K0009-28
[LA]
IPCR C09D0103-00 [LC]; C09D0103-04 [LA];
A61K0009-28
[LC]; A61K0009-28 [LA]

FR 2892726 IPCI C09D0103-04 [LA]; C09D0103-00
[I,C*]; A61K0009-28

[LA]; A23P0001-08 [LA]

IPCR C09D0103-00 [I,C]; C09D0103-04 [LA];

A23P0001-08

[I,C]; A23P0001-08 [LA]; A61K0009-28 [I,C];
A61K0009-28 [LA]

AB The invention relates to pharmaceutical, cosmetic,
nutraceutical and food
areas, in particular to compns. for coating tablets, capsules and
other

solid or semisolid substances currently used in different
application

fields. More specifically, said invention relates to solid ready-
for-use

compns. for producing laminating solns. or dispersions for
solid-or

semisolid-form substances and is characterized in that the
viscosity of

said cold-regenerated solns. or dispersions is less than 1000 cP
at a

solid matter concn. greater than 20%, wherein said viscosity is
obtainable

by using natural film-forming agents which are cold-sol. and
exhibit a low

viscosity in an aq. medium at high concns. A compn. for
coating tablets

contained pregelatinized hydroxypropyl starch 600,
hydroxypropyl starch

150, glycerol digeatenate 100, titanium dioxide 100, orange
flavor 50 g,

and quinoline yellow q.s.

ST coating agent pharmaceutical cosmetic nutraceutical food
starch

IT Cosmetics and personal care products

Dietary supplements

Drug delivery systems

Food

Pharmaceutical tablets

(coating agent comprising pharmaceutical, cosmetic,
nutraceutical, and

food compns. contg. starch)

IT 9005-25-8, Starch, biological studies 9005-27-0,

Hydroxyethyl starch

9049-76-7, Hydroxypropyl starch

RL: COS (Cosmetic use); FFD (Food or feed use); THU

(Therapeutic use);

BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)

(coating agent comprising pharmaceutical, cosmetic,
nutraceutical, and

food compns. contg. starch)

RE.CNT 3 THERE ARE 3 CITED REFERENCES

AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD

RE

(1) Christen; US 4026986 A 1977 CAPLUS

(2) Roquette, F; FR 2862654 A 2005 CAPLUS

(3) Roversi, F; US 2004069300 A1 2004 CAPLUS

LI ANSWER 2 OF 29 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on
STN

Full
Text

Citing
References

DN 2006:364830 CAPLUS

DN 144:376550

ED Entered STN: 21 Apr 2006

TI Programmed-release bioadhesive composition

IN Paris, Laurence

PA Interpharm Developpement, Switz.

SO Fr. Demande, 40 pp.

CODEN: FRXXBL

DT Patent

LA French

CC 63-6 (Pharmaceuticals)

FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO. KIND DATE APPLICATION NO.
DATE

PI FR 2876581 A1 20060421 FR 2004-11156

20041020

FR 2876581 B1 20070518

AU 2005-297009 A1 20060427 AU 2005-297009

20051019

WO 2006043005 A2 20060427 WO 2005-FR50869

20051019

WO 2006043005 A3 20070405

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR,

BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH,

CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG,

ES, FI, GB, GD,

GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KM,

KP, KR, KZ,

LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, LY, MA, MD, MG, MK,

MN, MW, MX, MZ,

NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU,

SC, SD, SE, SG,

SK, SL, SM, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US,

UZ, VC, VN,

YU, ZA, ZM, ZW

RW: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR,

GB, GR, HU, IE,

IS, IT, LI, LT, LU, LV, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK,

TR, BF, BJ,

CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN,

TD, TG, BW, GH,

GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM,

ZW, AM, AZ, BY,

KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AP, EA, EP, OA

EP 1807114 A2 20070718 EP 2005-815499

20051019

R: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR,

GB, GR, HU, IE,

IS, IT, LI, LT, LU, LV, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI,

SK, TR, AL,

BA, HR, MK, YU

CN 101084017 A 20071205 CN 2005-80043905

20051019

JP 2008517043 T 20080522 JP 2007-537351

20051019

FR 2004-11156 A 20041020

WO 2005-FR50869 W 20051019

CLASS

PATENT NO. CLASS PATENT FAMILY

CLASSIFICATION CODES

FR 2876581 IPCI A61K0009-00 [LA]

IPCR A61K0009-00 [I,C]; A61K0009-00 [LA]

ECLA A61K009/00M14; A61K009/00M3;

A61K009/00M8;

A61K009/00M16; A61K009/00M18D;

A61K047/36

AU 2005297009 IPCI A61K0047-36 [I,C]; A61K0047-36 [I,A]

IPCR A61K0047-36 [I,C]; A61K0047-36 [I,A]

ECLA A61K009/00M14; A61K009/00M3;

A61K009/00M8;

A61K009/00M16; A61K009/00M18D;

A61K047/36

WO 2006043005 IPCI A61K0047-36 [I,C]; A61K0047-36 [I,A]

IPCR A61K0047-36 [I,C]; A61K0047-36 [I,A]

ECLA A61K009/00M14; A61K009/00M3;

A61K009/00M8;

A61K009/00M16; A61K009/00M18D;

A61K047/36

EP 1807114 IPCI A61K0047-36 [I,A]

CN 101084017 IPCI A61K0047-36 [I,A]

IPCR A61K0047-36 [I,C]; A61K0047-36 [I,A]

JP 2008517943 IPCI A61K009-06 [I,A]; A61K0047-36 [I,A]; A61K0047-10

[I,A]; A61K0047-04 [I,A]; A61K0047-02 [I,C*];

A61K0047-44 [I,A]; A61P0017-16 [I,A];

A61P0017-00

[I,C*]; A61K0031-728 [N,A]; A61K0031-726

[N,C*]

FTerm 4C076/AA09; 4C076/DD22Z;

4C076/DD37E; 4C076/EE30F;

4C076/EE38A; 4C076/EE58; 4C076/FF16;

4C076/FF35;

4C076/FF61; 4C086/AA01; 4C086/AA02;

4C086/EA25;

4C086/MA03; 4C086/MA05; 4C086/MA28;

4C086/MA63;

4C086/MA10; 4C086/ZA91

AB A viscous liq. compns. in paste form with prolonged-release

action for

topical applications is disclosed. A bioadhesive gel for buccal

mucosa

contained lambda carrageenan 2.50, miconazole 2.00,

pregelatinized starch

2.50, Polisorbate-20 2.00, sodium Me parahydroxybenzoate

0.08, sodium Pr

parahydroxybenzoate 0.02, 96% ethanol 1.50, and water

89.40%.

ST programmed release bioadhesive gel buccal mucosa

carrageenan miconazole

IT Adhesives

(biol.; programmed-release bioadhesive compn.)

IT Drug delivery systems

(buccal; programmed-release bioadhesive compn.)

IT Vein, disease

(hemorrhoid, drugs for; programmed-release bioadhesive

compn.)

IT Glaucoma (disease)

Pruritus

(inhibitors; programmed-release bioadhesive compn.)

IT Headache

(migraine, inhibitors; programmed-release bioadhesive

compn.)

IT Cheek

(mucosa; programmed-release bioadhesive compn.)

IT Eye

Nervous system agents

(mydriatics; programmed-release bioadhesive compn.)

IT Drug delivery systems

(nasal; programmed-release bioadhesive compn.)

IT Drug delivery systems

(ophthalmic; programmed-release bioadhesive compn.)

IT Allergy inhibitors

Analgesics

Anti-inflammatory agents

Antiasthmatics

Antibacterial agents

Antibiotics

Antiviral agents

Cytotoxic agents

Fungicides

Nervous system stimulants

Parasitocides

Vasoconstrictors

Vasodilators

(programmed-release bioadhesive compn.)

IT Polysaccharides, biological studies

RL: COS (Cosmetic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES

(Uses)

(programmed-release bioadhesive compn.)

IT Hormones, animal, biological studies

RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES

(Uses)

(programmed-release bioadhesive compn.)

IT Muscle relaxants

(spasmolytics; programmed-release bioadhesive compn.)

IT Contraceptives

(spermicidal; programmed-release bioadhesive compn.)

IT Muscle relaxants

(uterus; programmed-release bioadhesive compn.)

IT Drug delivery systems

(vaginal; programmed-release bioadhesive compn.)

IT 22916-47-8, Miconazole

RL: COS (Cosmetic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES

(Uses)

(programmed-release bioadhesive compn.)

IT 9062-07-1, λ -Carrageenan 9064-57-7, Lambda carrageenan

RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES

(Uses)

(programmed-release bioadhesive compn.)

RE.CNT 9 THERE ARE 9 CITED REFERENCES

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(8) Unilever Nv; FR 2542616 A 1984 CAPLUS

(9) Willmott, J; WO 0170271 A 2001 CAPLUS

L1 ANSWER 3 OF 29 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on

STN

Full Text Reference

AN 2004:974877 CAPLUS

DN 142:309228

ED Entered STN: 16 Nov 2004

TI GENOPHAR: a randomized study of plasma drug

measurements in association

with genotypic resistance testing and expert advice to

optimize therapy in

patients failing antiretroviral therapy

AU Bossi, P.; Peytavin, G.; Ait-Mohand, H.; Delaunay, C.; Ktorza, N.; Paris, L.; Bonmarchand, M.; Cacace, R.; David, D.-J.; Simon, A.;

Lamotte, C.; Marcelin, A.-G.; Calvez, V.; Bricaire, F.; Costagliola, D.; Katlama, C.

CS Departments of Infectious Diseases, Pitie-Salpetriere Hospital, Paris, Fr.

SO HIV Medicine (2004), 5(5), 352-359

CODEN: HMIEAB; ISSN: 1464-2662

PB Blackwell Publishing Ltd.

DT Journal

LA English

CC 1-5 (Pharmacology)

AB To evaluate the benefits of therapeutic drug monitoring (TDM) in assocn. with genotypic resistance testing and expert advice to optimize therapy in multi-experienced patients infected with HIV-1. Patients with a viral load >1000 HIV-1 RNA copies/mL and an unchanged antiretroviral therapy regimen over the last 3 mo were randomized into two groups: a genotypic group (G) and a geno-pharmacol. group (GP). Treatment was selected by an expert committee according to genotypic resistance testing (the G and GP groups) and TDM (the GP group) at week 4. Treatment could be modified at each visit according to toxicity, poor virol. response and TDM. Results of TDM were withheld from the G group until week 12. The primary endpoint of the study was the percentage of patients with viral load < 200 copies/mL at week 12. A total of 134 patients were randomized in the study, with 67 in each group, and included in the intent-to-treat (ITT) anal. At baseline, median values were as follows: viral load (log10 copies/mL): G = 4.1, GP = 4.0; CD4 cell count (cells/ μ L): G = 292, GP = 294; and no. of prior drugs: G = 7, GP = 8. The median no. of resistance mutations was five in the G group [nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitors (NRTIs) = three; non-nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitors (NNRTIs) = one; protease inhibitors (PI) = one] and seven in the GP group (NRTI = four; NNRTI = two; PI = one). At week 8, treatment was adjusted according to the TDM in 13 of the 67 patients in the GP group (19%). By ITT missing equal failure anal. at week 12, and after only one intervention according to plasma concn. results, a viral load < 200 copies/mL was achieved in 30 of the 67 patients (45%) in the G group and in 29 of the 67 patients (43%) in the GP group (not significant). In the

multivariate anal., only prior exposure to at least two PIs at baseline gave a poor response to subsequent antiretroviral therapy. At week 24, a viral load < 200 copies/mL was achieved in 35 of the 67 patients (52%) in the G group and in 40 of the 67 patients (60%) in the GP group. A statistically significant benefit of using TDM was not found in this short-term study where patients appeared to be adherent. However, combining genotypic resistance testing with the use of an expert committee to monitor subsequent therapy individually in patients with multiple resistance mutations was assocd. with high antiviral efficacy. ST antiretroviral genotypic resistance testing therapeutic drug monitoring HIV 1

IT Drug resistance (antiviral; plasma drug measurements in assocn. with genotypic resistance testing and expert advice to optimize therapy in HIV-1 patients failing antiretroviral therapy)

IT Drug interactions (pharmacokinetic; plasma drug measurements in assocn. with genotypic resistance testing and expert advice to optimize therapy in HIV-1 patients failing antiretroviral therapy)

IT Anti-AIDS agents Blood plasma Genotypes Human Human immunodeficiency virus 1 Mutation (plasma drug measurements in assocn. with genotypic resistance testing and expert advice to optimize therapy in HIV-1 patients failing antiretroviral therapy)

IT Antiviral agents (resistance to; plasma drug measurements in assocn. with genotypic resistance testing and expert advice to optimize therapy in HIV-1 patients failing antiretroviral therapy)

IT 9068-38-6 RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study) (HIV, inhibitor; plasma drug measurements in assocn. with genotypic resistance testing and expert advice to optimize therapy in HIV-1 patients failing antiretroviral therapy)

IT 144114-21-5, Retropepsin RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study) (inhibitors; plasma drug measurements in assocn. with genotypic resistance testing and expert advice to optimize therapy in HIV-1 patients failing antiretroviral therapy)

IT 69655-05-6, Didanosine 129618-40-2, Nevirapine 136470-78-5, Abacavir 154598-52-4, Efavirenz 161814-49-9, Amprenavir RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); BSU (Biological study), unclassified); PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses) (plasma drug measurements in assocn. with genotypic resistance testing and expert advice to optimize therapy in HIV-1 patients failing antiretroviral therapy)

IT 127-07-1, Hydroxyurea 3056-17-5, Stavudine 7481-89-2, Zalcitabine 30516-87-1, Zidovudine 127779-20-8, Saquinavir 134678-17-4, Lamivudine 150378-17-9, Indinavir 155213-67-5, Ritonavir 159989-64-2, Nelfinavir 192725-17-0, Lopinavir RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses) (plasma drug measurements in assocn. with genotypic resistance testing and expert advice to optimize therapy in HIV-1 patients failing antiretroviral therapy)

RE.CNT 32 THERE ARE 32 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD

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L1 ANSWER 4 OF 29 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

Full Text	Citing References
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AN 2004:795262 [CAPLUS](#)

DN 143:63557

ED Entered STN: 30 Sep 2004

TI Investigation of superplasticity parameters of VT6 alloy in a wide temperature range

AU Portnoi, V. K.; Chumachenko, E. N.; Paris, L.; Rylov, D. S.

CS MISIS, Moscow, Russia

SO Tsvetnye Metally (Moscow, Russian Federation) (2004), (5), 78-83

CODEN: TVMTAX; ISSN: 0372-2929

PB Izdatel'skii Dom "Ruda i Metally"

DT Journal

LA Russian

CC 56-12 (Nonferrous Metals and Alloys)

AB Superplasticity parameters of sheets from VT6 std. alloy were examd. in the wide deformation temp. range to est. possibility of lowering of superplasticity deformation temp. in com. prodn. of the articles of shell type. Anal. relationships of deformation resistance from deformation rate and deformation degree were received, taking into account characteristic of the initial state of alloy structure before deformation in the investigated temp. range. VT6 alloy can be used for superplastic forming at 850°, and proposed rheol. model can be applied for calcul. of forming mode of operation in the industrial conditions.

ST titanium alloy superplasticity temp

IT Plastic deformation (superplastic; superplasticity parameters of VT6 alloy in wide temp. range)

IT Plasticity (superplasticity; superplasticity parameters of VT6 alloy in wide temp. range)

IT 12743-70-3, VT6 RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PRP (Properties); PYP (Physical process); PROC (Process) (superplasticity parameters of VT6 alloy in wide temp. range)

L1 ANSWER 5 OF 29 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

Full Text	Citing References
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AN 2004:492311 [CAPLUS](#)

DN 141:59213

ED Entered STN: 18 Jun 2004

TI Viscous, aqueous or hydro-alcohol compositions for the manufacture of soft capsules
IN Paris, Laurence
PA Fr.

CO Fr. Demande, 42 pp.

CODEN: FRXXBL

DT Patent

LA French

IC ICM B01J013-00

ICS A61K009-48

CC 62-4 (Essential Oils and Cosmetics)

Section cross-reference(s): 17, 63

FANPATENT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.
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PI FR 2848473	A1	20040618	FR 2002-15905
20021216			
FR 2848473	B1	20080411	
CA 2510048	A1	20040722	CA 2003-2510048
20031216			

WO 2004060356	A1	20040722	WO 2003-FR3740
20031216			

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH,

CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD,

GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC,

LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NI, NO,

NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ,

TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW

RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ,

BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE,

ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK,

TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

AU 2003300622	A1	20040729	AU 2003-300622
20031216			

EP 1575568	A1	20050921	EP 2003-814478
20031216			

R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT,

IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, SK

US 20060292212 A1 20061228 US 2005-539100

20050810

PRAI FR 2002-15905 A 20021216

WO 2003-FR3740 W 20031216

CLASS

PATENT NO. CLASS PATENT FAMILY

CLASSIFICATION CODES

FR 2848473 ICM B01J013-00

ICS A61K009-48

IPCI B01J0013-00 [I,C]; B01J0013-00 [I,A];

A61K009-48

[I,C]; A61K009-48 [I,A]

IPCR A61K009-48 [I,C*]; A61K009-48 [I,A]

ECLA A61K009/48B

CA 2510048

IPCR A61K009-48 [I,C*]; A61K009-48 [I,A]

ECLA A61K009/48B

WO 2004060356

IPCI A61K009-48 [I,C*]; A61K009-48 [I,A]

ECLA A61K009/48B

AU 2003300622

IPCR A61K009-48 [I,C*]; A61K009-48 [I,A]

EP 1575568

IPCR A61K009-48 [I,C*]; A61K009-48 [I,A]

ECLA A61K009/48B

US 20060292212

IPCI A61K009-48 [I,C]; A61K009-48 [I,A]

NCL 42/451.000

AB Viscous, aq. liq. compns. or hydro-alc. compns. buffered or nonbuffered

(for the manuf. of capsules) comprise thickening agents which gel

instantaneously in contact with chelating solns.,. The film

elasticity is

obtained by using a plasticizer. A process for the manuf. of

films for

the above capsules consists of gelation of the films by

pulverization.

Thus, a formulation contained guar gum 10, glycerin 15, and

water qs to

100 g. Sodium borate at 20% was used as the complexation

soln.

ST soft capsule viscous liq cosmetic; pharmaceutical soft

capsule viscous liq

IT Surfactants

(amphoteric; viscous and aq. or hydro-alc. compns. for

manuf. of soft

capsules)

IT Drug delivery systems

(capsules, soft; viscous and aq. or hydro-alc. compns. for

manuf. of

soft capsules)

IT Surfactants

(ionic; viscous and aq. or hydro-alc. compns. for manuf. of

soft

capsules)

IT Surfactants

(nonionic; viscous and aq. or hydro-alc. compns. for manuf.

of soft

capsules)

IT Alcohols, biological studies

RL: COS (Cosmetic use); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL

(Biological study);

USES (Uses)

(polyhydric; viscous and aq. or hydro-alc. compns. for

manuf. of soft

capsules)

IT Cosmetics

Gelation agents

Plasticizers

Preservatives

Solubilizers

Surfactants

Thickening agents

(viscous and aq. or hydro-alc. compns. for manuf. of soft

capsules)

IT Glycerides, biological studies

Polyoxyalkylenes, biological studies

Polyasaccharides, biological studies

RL: COS (Cosmetic use); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses) (viscous and aq. or hydro-alc. compns. for manuf. of soft capsules)

IT 67-56-1, Methanol, biological studies

RL: COS (Cosmetic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses) (viscous and aq. or hydro-alc. compns. for manuf. of soft capsules)

IT 50-21-5D, Lactic acid, salts 50-70-4, Sorbitol, biological studies 50-99-7, Dextrose, biological studies 56-40-6, Glycocol, biological studies 56-81-5, Glycerol, biological studies 57-55-6, Propylene glycol, biological studies 64-17-5, Ethanol, biological studies 67-63-0, Isopropanol, biological studies 69-65-8, Mannitol 71-23-8, 1-Propanol, biological studies 71-36-3, Butanol, biological studies 71-52-3, BiCarbonate, biological studies 77-92-9D, Citric acid, salts 87-99-0, Xylitol 585-86-4, Lactitol 877-24-7 1310-73-2, Sodium hydroxide, biological studies 1330-43-4, Sodium borate 3812-32-6, Carbonate, biological studies 7558-79-4, Disodium phosphate 7558-80-7, Monosodium phosphate 7647-01-0D, Hydrochloric acid, salts 7647-14-5, Sodium chloride, biological studies 7664-38-2D, Phosphoric acid, salts 7664-93-9D, Sulfuric acid, salts 7697-37-2D, Nitric acid, salts 7758-11-4, Dipotassium phosphate 7778-77-0, Monopotassium phosphate 9000-01-5, Gum arabic 9000-30-0, Guar gum 9005-25-8, Starch, biological studies 9005-65-6, Polysorbate 80 9049-76-7, Hydroxypropyl starch 9050-36-6, Maltodextrin 9057-02-7, Pullulan 9064-57-7, λ -Carrageenan 10043-35-3, Boric acid, biological studies 10043-52-4, Calcium chloride, biological studies 11138-66-2, Xanthan gum 25322-68-3, Polyethylene glycol 29801-94-3, Potassium phthalate 71010-52-1, Gellan gum 96949-21-2, Rhamsan gum 96949-22-3, Welan gum

RL: COS (Cosmetic use); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses) (viscous and aq. or hydro-alc. compns. for manuf. of soft capsules)

RE.CNT 4 THERE ARE 4 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD

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(2) Colgate-Palmolive; GB 2067214 A 1981 CAPLUS

(3) Paris; FR 2767070 A 1999 CAPLUS

(4) Renn; US 2002019447 A1 2002

Full Text	Citing Reference
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DN 139:312468	
ED Entered STN: 19 Oct 2003	
TI Liquid compositions for slow-release soft capsules	
IN Paris, Laurence	
PA Fr.	
SO Fr. Demande, 38 pp.	
CODEN: FRXXBL	
DT Patent	
LA French	
IC ICM A61K009-48	
ICS A61K009-56	
CC 63-6 (Pharmaceuticals)	
Section cross-reference(s): 17, 62	
FAN.CNT 1	
PATENT NO.	KIND DATE APPLICATION NO.
DATE	
PI FR 2838349	A1 20031017 FR 2002-4697
20020415	
FR 2838349	B1 20040625
WO 2003086368	A1 20031023 WO 2003-FR1195
20030415	
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW	
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PRAI FR 2002-4697	A 20020415
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FR 2838349	ICM A61K009-48
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IPCI A61K0009-48 [ICM,7]; A61K0009-56 [ICS,7];
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IPCR A61K0009-08 [I,C*]; A61K0009-08 [I,A];
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FTERM 4C076/AA11; 4C076/AA56; 4C076/BB01;
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4C076/EE05; 4C076/EE06; 4C076/EE09; 4C076/EE11;
4C076/EE16; 4C076/EE24; 4C076/EE26; 4C076/EE30;
4C076/EE31; 4C076/EE38; 4C076/FF11; 4C076/FF31;
4C206/AA01; 4C206/AA02; 4C206/DA24; 4C206/FA31;
4C206/MA03; 4C206/MA05; 4C206/MA36; 4C206/MA57;
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A61K0047-42 [I,C*]; A61K0047-42 [I,A];
A61P0029-00 [I,C*]; A61P0029-00 [I,A]
NCL 424/451.000
ECLA A61K009/48
AB The invention relates to liq. compns. intended for formation of prolonged-release capsules. The prolonged release of the drug is achieved by in situ formation of a matrix, which being compact and biodegradable, is obtained by instantaneous phys. modification of the contents of the capsule in contact with the gastric juices. Thus, slow-release soft capsules contained dimenhydrinate 50.0000g, Transcutol P 425.0000, Sepigel-305 400.0000 and sucrose acetate isobutyrate 25.0000 g.
ST liq slow release soft capsule
IT Surfactants (amphoteric; liq. compns. for slow-release soft capsules)
IT Drug delivery systems (capsules, sustained-release; liq. compns. for slow-release soft capsules)
IT Fatty acids, biological studies
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses) (esters; liq. compns. for slow-release soft capsules)
IT Polyesters, biological studies
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses) (hydroxycarboxylic acid-based; liq. compns. for slow-release soft capsules)
IT Surfactants (ionic; liq. compns. for slow-release soft capsules)
IT Polyesters, biological studies
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses) (lactic acid-based; liq. compns. for slow-release soft capsules)
IT Buffers
Dissolution
Particle size distribution
Plasticizers
Surfactants
Viscosity (liq. compns. for slow-release soft capsules)
IT Carbonates, biological studies
Gelatin, biological studies
Paraffin oils
Phosphates, biological studies
Polyamides, biological studies
Polyesters, biological studies
Polymers, biological studies
Polyoxyalkylenes, biological studies
Polysaccharides, biological studies
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses) (liq. compns. for slow-release soft capsules)
IT Surfactants (nonionic; liq. compns. for slow-release soft capsules)
IT Alcohols, biological studies

RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses) (polyhydric; liq. compns. for slow-release soft capsules)
IT Fats and Glyceric oils, biological studies
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses) (vegetable; liq. compns. for slow-release soft capsules)
IT 50-21-5, Lactic acid, processes 64-19-7, Acetic acid, processes 77-92-9, Citric acid, processes 79-09-4, Propionic acid, processes 88-99-3, Phthalic acid, processes 1305-62-0, Calcium hydroxide, processes 1310-58-3, Potassium hydroxide, processes 1310-73-2, Sodium hydroxide, processes 7647-01-0, Hydrochloric acid, processes 7664-38-2, Phosphoric acid, processes
RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PYP (Physical process); PROC (Process) (liq. compns. for slow-release soft capsules)
IT 50-70-4, Sorbitol, biological studies 57-50-1D, Saccharose, derivs. 63-42-3, Lactose 69-65-8, Mannitol 79-06-1D, Acrylamide, polymers 79-10-7D, Acrylic acid, polymers 79-41-4D, Methacrylic acid, polymers 84-66-2, Diethyl phthalate 84-74-2, Dibutyl phthalate 87-99-0, Xylitol 88-12-0D, polymers 102-76-1, Triacetin 109-43-3, Dibutyl sebacate 111-90-0, Transcutol P 126-13-6, Sucrose acetate isobutyrate 585-88-6, Maltitol 1338-39-2, Montane 20 3812-32-6, Carbonate, biological studies 7558-79-4, Disodium phosphate 7558-80-7, Monosodium phosphate 7778-77-0, Monobasic potassium phosphate 9000-01-5, Arabic gum 9000-07-1, Carrageenan 9000-30-0, Guar gum 9000-65-1, Tragacanth gum 9000-69-5, Pectin 9002-89-5, Poly(vinyl alcohol) 9003-39-8, Polyvinylpyrrolidone 9004-34-6D, Cellulose, derivs. 9004-36-8, Cellulose acetate butyrate 9004-38-0, Cellulose acetate phthalate 9004-39-1, Cellulose acetate propionate 9004-57-3, Ethyl cellulose 9004-58-4, Ethyl hydroxyethyl cellulose 9004-64-2, Hydroxypropyl cellulose 9004-65-3, Hydroxypropyl methyl cellulose 9005-25-8, Starch, biological studies 9005-25-8D, Starch, derivs. 9005-32-7, Alginate acid 9012-76-4, Chitosan 9049-76-7, Hydroxypropyl starch 9050-31-1, Hydroxypropyl methyl cellulose phthalate 9050-36-6, Maltodextrin 11138-66-2, Xanthan gum 25014-41-9, Polyacrylonitrile 25322-68-3, Polyethylene glycol 25496-72-4, Glycerin monooleate 26009-03-0, Polyglycolic acid 26023-30-3, Poly[oxy(1-methyl-2-oxo-1,2-ethandiylo)]

26100-51-6, Polylactic acid 26124-68-5, Polyglycolic acid 37348-65-5,
Glycerin linoleate 71010-52-1, Gellan gum 78744-45-0,
Plastoid B
148093-12-3, Sepigel 305
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)

(liq. compns. for slow-release soft capsules)
RE.CNT 12 THERE ARE 12 CITED REFERENCES
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L1 ANSWER 7 OF 29 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

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AN 1999:786541 CAPLUS
DN 132:276185
ED Entered STN: 13 Dec 1999
TI Western blot for the diagnosis of congenital toxoplasmosis
AU Menard, D.; Paris, L.; Danis, M.
CS Service de Parasitologie et Mycologie, Groupe Hospitalier Pitie-Salpetriere, Paris, 75651, Fr.
SO Pathologie Biologie (1999), 47(8), 797-804
CODEN: PTBIAN; ISSN: 0031-3009
PB Expansion Scientifique Publications
DT Journal
LA French
CC 9-10 (Biochemical Methods)
Section cross-reference(s): 14

AB Western blot was evaluated for the neonatal diagnosis of congenital toxoplasmosis based on a comparison of antibody profiles between serum samples obtained from the mother at delivery and from the neonate.

Passively transferred antibodies can be distinguished from antibodies produced by the neonate, thus allowing early postdelivery diagnosis of congenital toxoplasmosis before the results of other tests are available.

This method was developed at the Parasitol.-Mycol. lab. of the Pitie-Salpetriere Teaching Hospital, Paris, France, then evaluated in a retrospective study of 52 mother-infant pairs. The diagnosis of congenital toxoplasmosis was ruled out in 34 cases, confirmed in ten cases, and doubtful in 8 cases. Sensitivity was higher than with

conventional serol. tests. Antibody profile differences were found between mothers and affected infants; these differences usually involved

IgGs (8 of 9 cases). Importantly, in two cases Western blot would have

provided the diagnosis of congenital toxoplasmosis two months before the

secondary elevation in IgM titers in one case and three weeks before the

result of mouse placenta inoculation in another case. In conclusion,

Western blot deserves to be used to complement established methods (serol.

and direct demonstration of the parasite by gene amplification, cell

cultures, and mouse inoculations) as a means of rapidly (within 24 h of

receipt of the specimen) providing clinicians with information relevant to treatment decisions.

ST Western blot congenital toxoplasmosis blood analysis

IT Immunoglobulins

RL: ANT (Analytic); THU (Therapeutic use); ANST

(Analytical study); BIOL

(Biological study); USES (Uses)

(G; western blot for diagnosis of congenital toxoplasmosis)

IT Immunoglobulins

RL: ANT (Analytic); THU (Therapeutic use); ANST

(Analytical study); BIOL

(Biological study); USES (Uses)

(M; western blot for diagnosis of congenital toxoplasmosis)

IT Immunoassay

(immunoblotting; western blot for diagnosis of congenital toxoplasmosis)

IT Toxoplasma gondii

(toxoplasmosis from; western blot for diagnosis of congenital

toxoplasmosis)

IT Blood analysis

Newborn

(western blot for diagnosis of congenital toxoplasmosis)

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DN 130:158439
 ED Entered STN: 02 Mar 1999
 TI Aqueous viscous compositions for making soft or hard capsules, and method
 for making films for such capsules
 IN Paris, Laurence; Viaud, Fabrice
 PA Fr.
 SO PCT Int. Appl., 21 pp.
 CODEN: PIXXD2
 DT Patent
 LA French
 IC ICM A61K009-48
 CC 63-6 (Pharmaceuticals)
 Section cross-reference(s): 17, 62
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 PATENT NO. KIND DATE APPLICATION NO.
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 19980805
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 [ICS,7]; A61K0009-48
 [ICS,7]

IPCR A61J0003-07 [LC*]; A61J0003-07 [LA];
A61K0009-48
[LC*]; A61K0009-48 [LA]; A61K0047-10 [LC*];
A61K0047-10 [LA]; B01J0013-02 [LC*];
B01J0013-02
[LA]
NCL 106/205.900; 106/205.200; 106/205.300;
106/205.310; 106/205.500; 106/205.700; 106/205.710;
106/205.720; 264/138.000; 264/280.000; 264/330.000
ECLA A61K009/48B; B01J013/02
AB Aq. viscous compns., whether clear or not, for making soft
or hard
capsules, and method for making films for such capsules
(gelled capsules)
are disclosed. Said compns. are in particular characterized in
that they
contain a single gelling agent consisting of a carrageenan,
preferably an
Iota carrageenan, whereof the concn. in the medium is higher
than 5 % of
the medium which can be aq. and oily. The invention also
concerns a
method for making films for such capsules which consists in
dehydrating
said films by oven drying or lyophilization. The invention in
applicable
in pharmaceuticals, cosmetics and dietetics. Capsules were
made from a
soln. comprising carrageenan 15, sodium chloride 3, glycerin
15, and water
132 g.
ST capsule pharmaceutical cosmetic dietetic surfactant alkali
IT Surfactants
(amphoteric; aq. viscous compns. for making soft or hard
capsules, and
method for making films for such capsules)
IT Capsules
Cosmetics
Gelation agents
Lubricants
Plasticizers
Surfactants
(aq. viscous compns. for making soft or hard capsules, and
method for
making films for such capsules)
IT Alkali metal hydroxides
Alkaline earth hydroxides
Polyoxyalkylenes, biological studies
Polysaccharides, biological studies
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); FFD (Food or feed
use); THU
(Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(aq. viscous compns. for making soft or hard capsules, and
method for
making films for such capsules)
IT Drug delivery systems
(capsules, soft; aq. viscous compns. for making soft or hard
capsules,
and method for making films for such capsules)
IT Polyoxyalkylenes, biological studies
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); FFD (Food or feed
use); THU
(Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)

(esters; aq. viscous compns. for making soft or hard
capsules, and
method for making films for such capsules)
IT Surfactants
(ionic; aq. viscous compns. for making soft or hard capsules,
and
method for making films for such capsules)
IT Surfactants
(nonionic; aq. viscous compns. for making soft or hard
capsules, and
method for making films for such capsules)
IT Alcohols, biological studies
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); FFD (Food or feed
use); THU
(Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(polyhydric; aq. viscous compns. for making soft or hard
capsules, and
method for making films for such capsules)
IT Diet
(therapeutic; aq. viscous compns. for making soft or hard
capsules, and
method for making films for such capsules)
IT 50-70-4, Sorbitol, biological studies 56-81-5, 1,2,3-
Propanetriol,
biological studies 56-81-5D, Glycerol, esters 57-55-6,
1,2-Propanediol, biological studies 57-55-6D, Propylene
glycol, esters
69-65-8, Mannitol 71-52-3D, Hydrogen carbonate, alkali
salts 77-92-9,
Citric acid, biological studies 87-99-4, Xylitol 585-86-4,
Lactitol
1330-43-4, Sodium borate 4409-98-7, Dipotassium phthalate
7558-79-4,
Disodium phosphate 7558-80-7, Monosodium phosphate
7647-01-0,
Hydrochloric acid, biological studies 7664-38-2D,
Phosphoric acid,
alkali and alk. earth metal salts, biological studies 7664-93-
9D,
Sulfuric acid, alkali and alk. earth metal salts, biological
studies
7697-37-2D, Nitric acid, alkali and alk. earth metal salts,
biological
studies 7758-11-4, Dipotassium phosphate 7778-77-0,
Monopotassium
phosphate 9005-25-8, Starch, biological studies 9005-65-6,
Polysorbate
80 9062-07-1, t-Carrageenan 10043-35-3, Boric acid
(H3BO3),
biological studies 25322-68-3 25322-68-3D, Peg, esters
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); FFD (Food or feed
use); THU
(Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(aq. viscous compns. for making soft or hard capsules, and
method for
making films for such capsules)
RE.CNT 14 THERE ARE 14 CITED REFERENCES
AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
RE
(1) Ajinomoto Co Inc Jp; JP 60012943 A 1985 CAPLUS
(2) Anon; 1985, 5, CAPLUS
(3) Anon; 1986, 25, CAPLUS
(4) Anon; 1988, 18, CAPLUS
(5) Anon; 1989, 3, CAPLUS
(6) Anon; 1997, 15, CAPLUS
(7) Eisai Co Ltd Jp; JP 62289530 A 1987 CAPLUS

- (8) Eisai Ltd Co Jp; JP 09025228 A 1997 CAPLUS
 (9) Japan Elanco Company Ltd Jp; EP 0592130 A 1994 CAPLUS
 (10) Japan Elanco Company Ltd Jp; EP 0714656 A 1996 CAPLUS
 (11) Mitsubishi Acetate Co Ltd Jp; JP 61010508 A 1986 CAPLUS
 (12) Unileoid Kk Jp; JP 63164858 A 1988 CAPLUS
 (13) Winston, P; US 5342626 A 1994 CAPLUS
 (14) Yamamoto, T; US 5264223 A 1993 CAPLUS

LI ANSWER 9 OF 29 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

Full Text	Citing References
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AN 1995:769971 CAPLUS
 DN 123:152964
 OREF 123:27057a,27060a
 ED Entered STN: 01 Sep 1995
 TI Liquid viscous pharmaceutical compositions based on ibuprofen
 IN Paris, Laurence; Sinturel, Christophe
 PA Fr.
 SO PCT Int. Appl., 14 pp.
 CODEN: PIXXD2
 DT Patent
 LA French
 IC ICM A61K031-19
 ICS A61K009-00
 CC 63-6 (Pharmaceuticals)
 FAN.CNT 1
 PATENT NO. KIND DATE APPLICATION NO.
 DATE

PI WO 9517177 A1 19950629 WO 1994-FR1481
 19941219
 W: CA, US
 RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU,
 MC, NL, PT, SE
 FR 2713931 A1 19950623 FR 1993-15317
 19931220
 FR 2713931 B1 19960405
 EP 684819 A1 19951206 EP 1995-904561
 19941219
 EP 684819 B1 20011128
 R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LI, LU,
 NL, PT, SE
 AT 209486 T 20011215 AT 1995-904561
 19941219
 ES 2169119 T3 20020701 ES 1995-904561
 19941219
 PRAI FR 1993-15317 A 19931220
 WO 1994-FR1481 W 19941219
 CLASS
 PATENT NO. CLASS PATENT FAMILY
 CLASSIFICATION CODES

WO 9517177 ICM A61K031-19
 ICS A61K009-00
 IPCI A61K0031-19 [ICM,6]; A61K0031-185
 [ICM,6,C*];
 A61K0009-00 [ICS,6]
 IPCR A61K0009-00 [I,C*]; A61K0009-00 [I,A];
 A61K0031-185
 [I,C*]; A61K0031-19 [I,A]
 ECLA A61K009/00Z6; A61K031/19

FR 2713931 IPCI A61K0031-19 [ICM,6]; A61K0031-185
 [ICM,6,C*]
 IPCR A61K0009-00 [I,C*]; A61K0009-00 [I,A];
 A61K0031-185
 [I,C*]; A61K0031-19 [I,A]
 ECLA A61K009/00Z6; A61K031/19
 EP 684819 IPCI A61K0031-19 [ICM,6]; A61K0031-185
 [ICM,6,C*];
 A61K0009-00 [ICS,6]
 ECLA A61K009/00Z6; A61K031/19
 AT 209486 IPCI A61K0031-192 [ICM,7]; A61K0031-185
 [ICM,7,C*];
 A61K0009-00 [ICS,7]
 IPCR A61K0009-00 [I,C*]; A61K0009-00 [I,A];
 A61K0031-185
 [I,C*]; A61K0031-19 [I,A]
 ECLA A61K009/00Z6; A61K031/19
 ES 2169119 IPCI A61K0031-192 [ICM,4]; A61K0031-185
 [ICM,4,C*];
 A61K0009-00 [ICS,7]
 ECLA A61K009/00Z6; A61K031/19
 AB A liq. viscous pharmaceutical compns. based on ibuprofen
 (I) which
 comprise a dispersion of the active principle in a very viscous
 soln.
 whose pH has been adjusted between 1.0 and 5.0, and
 preferably between 3.0
 and 4.0 is disclosed. Oral suspensions were prepd. from I 2,
 Carbopol
 940P 1, polysorbate 80 0.20, citric acid.H2O 0.718, disodium
 phosphate.12H2O 1.132, sorbitol 30.0, Me p-hydroxybenzoate
 0.080, Pr
 p-hydroxybenzoate 0.20, flavors 0.162, coccine (sic) 0.001,
 Na
 saccharinate 0.045 kg, and water q.s. 100 L.
 ST liq viscous pharmaceutical ibuprofen
 IT Carbohydrates and Sugars, biological studies
 RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES
 (Uses)
 (hexitols, liq. viscous pharmaceutical compns. based on
 ibuprofen)
 IT Pharmaceutical dosage forms
 (liqs., oral, liq. viscous pharmaceutical compns. based on
 ibuprofen)
 IT Surfactants
 (nonionic, liq. viscous pharmaceutical compns. based on
 ibuprofen)
 IT Carbohydrates and Sugars, biological studies
 RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES
 (Uses)
 (pentitols, liq. viscous pharmaceutical compns. based on
 ibuprofen)
 IT Alcohols, biological studies
 RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES
 (Uses)
 (polyhydric, liq. viscous pharmaceutical compns. based on
 ibuprofen)
 IT Pharmaceutical dosage forms
 (suspensions, oral, liq. viscous pharmaceutical compns.
 based on
 ibuprofen)
 IT Alcohols, biological studies
 RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES
 (Uses)
 (trihydric, liq. viscous pharmaceutical compns. based on
 ibuprofen)

IT 50-70-4, Sorbitol, biological studies 81-07-2, Saccharin 128-44-9,
Sodium saccharinate 139-05-9, Sodium cyclohexyl sulfamate 9005-65-6,
Polysorbate 80 9007-20-9, Carbomer 15687-27-1,
Ibuprofen 22839-47-0,
Aspartame 33665-90-6, Acesulfame 76050-42-5, Carbopol 940
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(liq. viscous pharmaceutical compns. based on ibuprofen)

L1 ANSWER 10 OF 29 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS ON STN

Full Text	Citing References
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AN 1988:411729 CAPLUS
DN 109:11729
OREF 109:2005a,2008a
ED Entered STN: 09 Jul 1988
TI Theophylline sustained-release tablets containing poly(vinyl chloride),
and process for their preparation

IN Paris, Laurence; Stamm, Andre
PA Laboratoires Doms, Fr.
SO Eur. Pat. Appl., 21 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW

DT Patent
LA French
IC ICM A61K009-22
ICS A61K009-26; A61K031-52
CC 63-6 (Pharmaceuticals)
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.
EP 239481	A1	19870930	EP 1987-400616

19870319
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE
FR 2595945 A1 19870925 FR 1986-3932

19860319
FR 2595945 B1 19900119
PRAI FR 1986-3932 A 19860319
CLASS

PATENT NO. CLASS PATENT FAMILY
CLASSIFICATION CODES

EP 239481 ICM A61K009-22
ICS A61K009-26; A61K031-52
IPCI A61K009-22 [ICM,4]; A61K009-26 [ICS,4];

A61K0031-52 [ICS,4]; A61K0031-519 [ICS,4,C*]
IPCR A61K009-20 [I,C*]; A61K009-20 [I,A];
A61K009-22 [I,C*]; A61K009-22 [I,A]; A61K0031-519 [I,C*];

A61K0031-52 [I,A]
FR 2595945 IPCI A61K009-22 [ICM,4]; A61K0031-52 [ICS,4]; A61K0031-519 [ICS,4,C*]; C07D0473-08 [ICS,4]; C07D0473-00 [ICS,4,C*]

IPCR A61K009-20 [I,C*]; A61K009-20 [I,A]; A61K009-22 [I,C*]; A61K009-22 [I,A]; A61K0031-519 [I,C*];

A61K0031-52 [I,A]

AB A sustained-release tablet which releases theophylline (I) over 8 h
contains 300-1000 mg I, 5-15 wt.% poly(vinyl chloride) (PVC) as the inert
plastic matrix, and up to 2 wt.% hydrophobic lubricating agent. A tablet
contained anhyd. I 600.0, PVC 60.0, and Mg stearate 6.6 mg.
In vivo tests
in humans using these tablets showed 90-100% release of I in 8 h in the
presence of bile salts; during the 4th hour the blood I levels attained
0.010 mg/mL, and this level was maintained for 5 h.

ST theophylline sustained release polyvinyl chloride; PVC theophylline

sustained release
IT Pharmaceutical dosage forms
(tablets, sustained-release, poly(vinyl chloride) matrix for)

IT 58-55-9, Theophylline, biological studies

RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(sustained-release tablet contg. poly(vinyl chloride) and)

IT 9002-86-2, Polyvinyl chloride
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(sustained-release tablet contg. theophylline and)

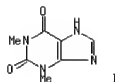
L1 ANSWER 11 OF 29 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS ON STN

Full Text	Citing References
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AN 1986:448898 CAPLUS
DN 105:48898
OREF 105:7967a,7970a
ED Entered STN: 09 Aug 1986
TI Study on the effect of medium composition on the in vitro
dissolution of
prolonged-release theophylline

AU Paris, L.; Stamm, A.
CS Lab. Pharmaceut., Fac. Pharm., Strasbourg, 67048, Fr.
SO S.T.P. Pharma (1986), 13, 110-15
CODEN: STPPEF; ISSN: 0758-6922

DT Journal
LA French
CC 63-5 (Pharmaceuticals)
GI



AB The effect of pepsin [9001-75-6], pancreatin [8049-47-6] and bile salts
(stimulated digestive juice) on the release of theophylline (I) [58-55-9]
from microgranules and tablets was studied. Pepsin did not affect the
kinetics of drug release. Pancreatin decreased the rate of I release from

12 to 6 h when tablets were used, while the release was progressive and total in 8 h when microgranules were used. The release depended on the nature of the excipients used in the formulations. The effects of Na lauryl sulfate [151-21-3] and Polysorbate 80 [9005-65-6] on dissolution are also discussed.

ST theophylline prolonged release; dissolution theophylline prolonged release

IT Bile salts

RL: PRP (Properties)

(dissolution of theophylline from prolonged-release

pharmaceuticals in relation to)

IT Solution rate

(of theophylline, from prolonged-release compns.)

IT 151-21-3, properties 8049-47-6 9001-75-6 9005-65-6

RL: PRP (Properties)

(dissolution of theophylline from prolonged-release

pharmaceuticals in relation to)

IT 58-55-9, biological studies

RL: BIOL (Biological study)

(prolonged-release compn. contg., dissolution of, medium compn. effect on)

L1 ANSWER 12 OF 29 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

Full Text Citing References

AN 1985:583454 CAPLUS

DN 103:183454

OREF 103:29471a,29474a

ED Entered STN: 30 Nov 1985

TI Study on the effects of pH on the in vitro dissolution of sustained-release theophyllines

AU Paris, Laurence; Stamm, Andre

CS Fac. Pharm., Strasbourg, 67048, Fr.

SO S.T.P. Pharma (1985), 1(5), 412-18

CODEN: STPPEF; ISSN: 0758-6922

DT Journal

LA French

CC 63-5 (Pharmaceuticals)

GI



I

AB Incubating 5 formulations of theophylline (I) [58-55-9] in a medium

simulating the conditions in the digestive tract by raising the pH from

1.3 to 6.45, 7.1, and 7.33 within 2, 4, and 7 h, resp., showed that

microgranules in a dialyzing methacrylate [18358-13-9] membrane, and

tablets in a pH-sensitive system or cellulose acetophthalate [9004-38-0],

dissolved within 8 h. Tablets coated with a hydrophilic matrix of

hydroxypropyl cellulose [9004-64-2] dissolved within 12 h.

The

methacrylate coating gave the most uniform rate of release.

ST theophylline formulation dissolution; sustained release

theophylline dissolution

IT Solution rate

(of sustained-release theophylline formulations, in simulated digestive

tract conditions)

IT Gastric juice

Intestinal juice

(theophylline release from sustained-release formulations in simulated)

IT 58-55-9, biological studies

RL: BIOL (Biological study)

(sustained-release formulations, drug release from, in

simulated

digestive tract conditions)

IT 9004-38-0 9004-64-2 18358-13-9, biological studies

RL: BIOL (Biological study)

(sustained-release theophylline formulation, drug release from, in

simulated digestive tract conditions)

L1 ANSWER 13 OF 29 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

Full Text Citing References

AN 1985:492743 CAPLUS

DN 103:92743

OREF 103:14815a,14818a

ED Entered STN: 22 Sep 1985

TI Study of plastic matrixes of theophylline. 2. Study of release as a

function of tablet formation conditions

AU Paris, L.; Stamm, A.

CS Lab. Pharmaceut., Univ. Louis Pasteur, Strasbourg, 67048, Fr.

SO Expo. - Congr. Int. Technol. Pharm., 3rd (1983), Volume 2, 154-64

Fr. Publisher: Assoc. Pharm. Galenique Ind., Chateaufort-Malabry,

Fr.

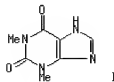
CODEN: 53YCA8

DT Conference

LA French

CC 63-5 (Pharmaceuticals)

GI



I

AB Tablets were prepd. from theophylline (I) [58-55-9] 200, PVC [9002-86-2]

and Mg stearate [557-04-0] 4 mg. Tablets contg. 50% PVC released approx.

40% I in 8 h, while those contg. 10-15% released I completely within the

same period. Solvents used in the granulation process had a strong effect on I release. Compression force (2.5-10 kg) did not affect the release to any significant extent. The I-PVC formulation was compared with the com.

formulations of I with regard to total drug release and regularity of both showed complete drug release in 8 h and both had similar regularity of release.

ST theophylline release matrix tablet; PVC matrix tablet theophylline

IT Solution rate

(of theophylline, from PVC tablet matrixes, formulation factors affect on)

IT 58-55-9, biological studies

RL: BIOL (Biological study)

(PVC tablet matrix contg., drug release from, formulation factors affect on)

IT 557-04-0

RL: BIOL (Biological study)

(PVC tablet matrix contg., theophylline release from, formulation factors affect on)

IT 9002-86-2

RL: BIOL (Biological study)

(tablet matrix, theophylline release from)

L1 ANSWER 14 OF 29 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

Full Text Available

AN 1985:492742 CAPLUS

DN 103:92742

OREF 103:14815a,14818a

ED Entered STN: 22 Sep 1985

TI Study on plastic matrixes of theophylline. I. Effects of various factors

on formulation of matrixes

AU Paris, L.; Claudepierre, C.; Stamm, A.

CS Lab. Pharmacotech., Univ. Louis Pasteur, Strasbourg, 67048, Fr.

SO Expo. - Congr. Int. Technol. Pharm., 3rd (1983), Volume 2, 143-53

Publisher: Assoc. Pharm. Galenique Ind., Chateau-Malabry, Fr.

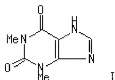
CODEN: 53YCA8

DT Conference

LA French

CC 63-5 (Pharmaceuticals)

GI



AB PVC [9002-86-2] was chosen as the plastic matrix for theophylline (I)

[58-55-9] tablets. I particles had diams. of 30-40 μ m and lengths of

50-200 μ m. PVC particles had a diam. of 5 μ m. The compds. were

dried at 110° to remove the moisture. Direct compression of the

powders was not possible and therefore wet granulation was used to make

tablets using a mixt. of CH₂Cl₂ [75-09-2] and EtOH [64-17-5].

Wettability, penetration rate and disintegration of PVC granules were

detd. in order to achieve complete release of I. PVC granules contg. 10%

poly(vinylpyrrolidone) (PVP) [9003-39-8] were the most hydrophilic of all

the formulations and disintegrated more easily than those obtained with

mixts. of CH₂Cl₂. In addn. CH₂Cl₂ solns. were more favorable to good

compression than the alc. soln. contg. 10% PVP. PVC granules prepd. with

PVP showed less static elec. charges than I granules. Mg stearate

[557-04-0] at 1% was more efficient as a lubricant than Na stearyl

fumarate [4070-80-8]. EtOH was the preferred liq. of choice for I

granulation.

ST theophylline PVC matrix; granulation wet theophylline matrix

IT Flow

(of theophylline and PVC powders, in tablet formulations)

IT 557-04-0 4070-80-8 9003-39-8

RL: BIOL (Biological study)

(PVC tablet matrix contg. theophylline and, formulation of)

IT 58-55-9, biological studies

RL: BIOL (Biological study)

(PVC tablet matrix for, formulation of)

IT 64-17-5, biological studies 75-09-2, biological studies

RL: BIOL (Biological study)

(in granulation of theophylline and PVC powders)

IT 9002-86-2

RL: BIOL (Biological study)

(tablet matrix contg. theophylline and, formulation of)

L1 ANSWER 15 OF 29 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

Full Text Available

AN 1985:459241 CAPLUS

DN 103:59241

OREF 103:9480h,9481a

ED Entered STN: 24 Aug 1985

TI Optimal massing liquid volume determination by energy consumption

measurement: study of the influence of some physical properties of

solvents and products used

AU Paris, L.; Stamm, A.

CS Lab. Pharmacotech., Fac. Pharm., Strasbourg, 67048, Fr.

SO Drug Development and Industrial Pharmacy (1985), 11(2-3), 361-86

CODEN: DDIPD8; ISSN: 0363-9045

DT Journal

LA English

CC 63-6 (Pharmaceuticals)

Section cross-reference(s): 65

AB The effect of the properties of powders and solvents on wet granulation by the power consumption technique was studied. The required amt. of

granulation liq. decreased when the particle size of the powder to be

granulated increased. This relationship was, however, only true when the

particle size distribution of the powder to be granulated is rather

narrow. Powders having the same soly. in different solvents require the

same optimal liq. quantity for granulation, but the properties of

resulting granules depend on surface tension and wetting properties of the

solvent. When the powder to be granulated contains crystn. H₂O, the temp.

rising in the mixer can be sufficient to release this H₂O, which must be

taken into account in the optimal granulation liq. requirement. The

effect of a macromol. binder (PVP [9003-39-8], HPMC [9004-65-3]) was

also studied: the optimal liq. quantity required changes with the kind of

binder used and the manufg. process (binder used in soln. or added as dry

powder). In the case of lactose [63-42-3], the optimal quantity of PVP

or HPMC can be detd. from the power consumption records and from the granules friability studies.

ST powder granulation solvent energy consumption

IT Power

(consumption of, in detn. of optimal granulation liq. vol.)

IT Pharmaceuticals

(granulation of, power consumption in detn. of optimal liq. vol. for)

IT Particle size

Solubility

(of drugs, optimal granulation liq. vol. in relation to)

IT Granulation

(of drugs, power consumption in detn. of optimal liq. vol. for)

IT Surface tension

(of liqs., in drug granulation, optimal liq. vol. in relation to)

IT 10043-35-3, analysis 63-42-3 866-84-2 7733-02-0

RL: ANST (Analytical study)

(granulation of, power consumption in detn. of optimal liq. vol. for)

IT 9003-39-8 9004-65-3

RL: BIOL (Biological study)

(in drug granulation, optimal liq. vol. in relation to)

IT 64-17-5, properties 7732-18-5, properties

RL: PRP (Properties)

(properties of, optimal drug granulation liq. vol. in relation to)

to)

L1 ANSWER 16 OF 29 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on

STN

Full
Text

AN 1985:427157 CAPLUS

DN 103:27157

OREF 103:4397a,4400a

ED Entered STN: 27 Jul 1985

TI Study of the effect of pH on the dissolution of sustained-release

theophyllines in vitro

AU Paris, Laurence; Stamm, Andre

CS Lab. Pharmacotech., Fac. Pharm., Strasbourg, 67048, Fr.

SO Bulletin de la Societe de Pharmacie de Strasbourg (1983), 26(1), 47-63

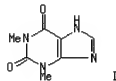
CODEN: BPMSAS; ISSN: 0037-9131

DT Journal

LA French

CC 63-5 (Pharmaceuticals)

GI



AB The effect of pH on the in vitro dissoln. of theophylline (I) [58-55-9]

from 5 preps., (A) Theolair, (B) Theostat, (C) Theo-Dur, (D) Euphylline,

and (E) Arnoophylline, was investigated. A was the most sensitive to pH

changes, while B and C were totally insensitive to this parameter. D and

E were dependent on the pH but the dependence was not very significant.

Only the rate of I release from B was identical under all operating

conditions. Release was dependent on formulation factors.

The weakly encapsulated drug was released in acid medium, while the strongly

encapsulated drug was released in basic medium. The half-change method

showed that I was released in 8 h from A, C, and D, while it was released

in 12 h from B. I release from E was too fast to be measured.

ST theophylline sustained release; dissoln theophylline

sustained release; pH

theophylline dissoln

IT Solution rate

(of theophylline, from sustained-release formulations, pH effect on)

IT 58-55-9, biological studies

RL: BIOL (Biological study)

(sustained-release formulations, drug dissoln. from, pH effect on)

L1 ANSWER 17 OF 29 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on

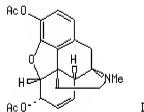
STN

Full
Text

AN 1978:540657 CAPLUS

DN 89:140657

OREF 89:21689a,21692a
 ED Entered STN: 12 May 1984
 TI Hepatic function in drug addicted subjects. Use of gamma
 GT
 AU Cerbo, R.; Casacchia, M.; Paris, L.; Carchedi, F.; Mecc, G.;
 Avoli, M.
 CS 1st Clin. Mal. Nerv. Mentali, Univ. Roma, Rome, Italy
 SO Bollettino - Societa Italiana di Biologia Sperimentale
 (1978), 54(1), 74-8
 CODEN: BSIBAC; ISSN: 0037-8771
 DT Journal
 LA Italian
 CC 1-6 (Pharmacodynamics)
 GI



AB Of 24 heroin (I) [561-27-3]-addicted humans, 20 showed
 higher-than-normal
 serum SGOT [9000-97-9] activity, and 15 increased SGPT
 [9014-30-6]
 activity. The variations in γ -GT and alk. phosphatase were
 inconclusive.
 ST blood enzyme drug addiction
 IT Liver
 (function of, drug addiction effect on)
 IT Enzymes
 RL: BIOL (Biological study)
 (of blood, in drug addiction)
 IT 561-27-3
 RL: BIOL (Biological study)
 (addiction to, liver function in)
 IT 9000-86-6 9000-97-9
 RL: BIOL (Biological study)
 (of blood in drug addiction)

L1 ANSWER 18 OF 29 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on
 STN

Full Text	Citing References
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AN 1958:31081 CAPLUS
 DN 52:31081
 OREF 52:5609g-h
 ED Entered STN: 22 Apr 2001
 TI Proteolysis in anaphylactic shock in vitro
 AU Segovia, J. M.; Paris, L.; Linazasoro, J. M.
 CS Univ. Madrid
 SO Rev. clin. espan. (1957), 66, 376-80
 DT Journal
 LA Unavailable
 CC 11G (Biological Chemistry: Pathology)
 AB The detn. of amino N in the lungs and kidneys of guinea
 pigs, normal and
 sensitized to egg white, showed that the amino N content of
 the tissues of
 the sensitized animals is increased upon contact with the
 antigen in

vitro. There is, therefore, an in vitro proteolysis in the tissues
 of
 sensitized animals.
 IT Proteins
 (decompn., in kidneys and lungs in anaphylaxis)
 IT Lungs
 (protein metabolism by, in anaphylaxis)
 IT Anaphylaxis
 (proteolysis in lungs and kidneys in)
 IT Kidneys
 (proteolysis in, in anaphylaxis)

L1 ANSWER 19 OF 29 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on
 STN

Full Text	Citing References
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AN 1922:24059 CAPLUS
 DN 16:24059
 OREF 16:4084c-f
 ED Entered STN: 16 Dec 2001
 TI Bleaching and deodorizing lanolin
 IN Paris, L.; Picard, G.
 DT Patent
 LA Unavailable
 CC 27 (Fats, Fatty Oils, and Soaps)
 FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.
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DATE			
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PI FR 485417 19180109 FR
 CLASS
 PATENT NO. CLASS PATENT FAMILY
 CLASSIFICATION CODES

AB Lanolin is treated first with HMnO4 and the permanganates
 and next with an
 acid which will give a Mn salt which is sol. in H2O in order to
 eliminate
 the oxide formed.
 IT Wool fat
 (bleaching of)
 IT Wool fat
 (deodorizing)
 IT Bleaching
 (lanolin)
 IT Deodorization
 (of lanolin)

L1 ANSWER 20 OF 29 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on
 STN

Full Text	Citing References
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AN 1922:24058 CAPLUS
 DN 16:24058
 OREF 16:4084c
 ED Entered STN: 16 Dec 2001
 TI Bleaching and deodorizing lanolin
 IN Paris, L.; Picard, G.
 DT Patent
 LA Unavailable
 CC 27 (Fats, Fatty Oils, and Soaps)
 FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.
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DATE			
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PI FR 485416 19180109 FR
CLASS
PATENT NO. CLASS PATENT FAMILY
CLASSIFICATION CODES

AB Lanolin is treated with nascent Cl produced within the material itself by

the action of mineral acid upon hypochlorite or of HCl upon permanganate.

IT Wool fat
(bleaching of)

IT Wool fat
(deodorizing)

IT Bleaching
(lanolin)

IT Deodorization
(of lanolin)

L1 ANSWER 21 OF 29 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

Full Text	Citing References
AN 1922:24057 CAPLUS	
DN 16:24057	
OREF 16:4084d-e	
ED Entered STN: 16 Dec 2001	
TI Distillation of lanolin	
IN Paris, L.; Picard, G.	
DT Patent	
LA Unavailable	
CC 27 (Fats, Fatty Oils, and Soaps)	
FAN.CNT 1	

PATENT NO. KIND DATE APPLICATION NO.
DATE

PI FR 465418 19180109 FR
CLASS
PATENT NO. CLASS PATENT FAMILY
CLASSIFICATION CODES

AB In order to distil lanolin without destroying its components the process

is begun at about 150° and the temp. is gradually raised to 263° under 27 mm. of Hg. The lanolin begins to distil at 205° at which time the products may begin to be collected.

IT Wool fat
(distn. of)

IT Deodorization
(of lanolin)

L1 ANSWER 22 OF 29 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

Full Text	Citing References
AN 1920:685 CAPLUS	
DN 14:685	
OREF 14:135e-f	
ED Entered STN: 16 Dec 2001	
TI Separating fatty acids from lanolin	
IN Paris, L.; Picard, G.	
DT Patent	
LA Unavailable	
CC 27 (Fats, Fatty Oils, and Soaps)	
FAN.CNT 1	

PATENT NO. KIND DATE APPLICATION NO.
DATE

PATENT NO. KIND DATE APPLICATION NO.
DATE

PI FR 486590 19180418 FR
CLASS
PATENT NO. CLASS PATENT FAMILY
CLASSIFICATION CODES

AB The crude fat is treated with an aq.-alc. soln. of an alkali, and the alc.

and fatty acid are sepd. by the addition of a strong acid, with heating,
to the soapy soln.

IT Wool fat
(fatty acids in, sepn. of)

IT Fatty acids
(sepn. of, from lanolin)

L1 ANSWER 23 OF 29 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

Full Text	Citing References
AN 1919:10062 CAPLUS	
DN 13:10062	
OREF 13:1944d-e	
ED Entered STN: 16 Dec 2001	
TI Decolorizing and deodorizing lanolin by means of nascent chlorine	
IN Paris, L.; Picard, G.	
DT Patent	
LA Unavailable	
CC 27 (Fats, Fatty Oils, and Soaps)	
FAN.CNT 1	

PATENT NO. KIND DATE APPLICATION NO.
DATE

PI FR 485416 19180109 FR
CLASS
PATENT NO. CLASS PATENT FAMILY
CLASSIFICATION CODES

AB The lanolin is treated with nascent Cl generated in the mass by the action

of a mineral acid on a hypochlorite, or of HCl on permanganate.

IT Wool fat
(decolorizing)

IT Wool fat
(deodorizing)

L1 ANSWER 24 OF 29 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

Full Text	Citing References
AN 1919:10061 CAPLUS	
DN 13:10061	
OREF 13:1944d	
ED Entered STN: 16 Dec 2001	
TI Decolorizing and deodorizing lanolin	
IN Paris, L.; Picard, G.	
DT Patent	
LA Unavailable	
CC 27 (Fats, Fatty Oils, and Soaps)	
FAN.CNT 1	

PATENT NO. KIND DATE APPLICATION NO.
DATE

PATENT NO. KIND DATE APPLICATION NO.
DATE

PI FR 485417 19180109 FR
CLASS
PATENT NO. CLASS PATENT FAMILY
CLASSIFICATION CODES

AB The lanolin is treated with permanganic acid and permanganates, and then the mass is acted upon by an acid yielding a Mn salt sol. in H2O. Finally the oxide formed is removed.
IT Wool fat (decolorizing)
IT Wool fat (deodorizing)

L1 ANSWER 25 OF 29 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

Full Citing
Text References

AN 1919:10060 CAPLUS
DN 13:10060
OREF 13:1944c
ED Entered STN: 16 Dec 2001
TI Distilling lanolin
IN Paris, L.; Picard, G.
DT Patent
LA Unavailable
CC 27 (Fats, Fatty Oils, and Soaps)
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO. KIND DATE APPLICATION NO.
DATE

PI FR 465418 19180109 FR
CLASS
PATENT NO. CLASS PATENT FAMILY
CLASSIFICATION CODES

AB In a process of distg. lanolin without decompn., the lanolin is brought to a temp. of about 150°, and the temp. is then raised gradually to 263° under a pressure of 27 mm. of Hg. The products are collected between 205 and 263°.
IT Wool fat (distn. of)

L1 ANSWER 26 OF 29 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

Full Citing
Text References

AN 1919:10059 CAPLUS
DN 13:10059
OREF 13:1944b-c
ED Entered STN: 16 Dec 2001
TI Bleaching lanolin by means of nascent oxygen
IN Paris, L.; Picard, G.
DT Patent
LA Unavailable
CC 27 (Fats, Fatty Oils, and Soaps)
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO. KIND DATE APPLICATION NO.
DATE

PI FR 486428 19180312 FR
CLASS
PATENT NO. CLASS PATENT FAMILY
CLASSIFICATION CODES

AB Crude lanolin, previously freed from contained fatty adds by a suitable treatment, is bleached and deodorized by the action of nascent O.
IT Wool fat (decolorizing)
IT Wool fat (deodorizing)
IT Wool fat (distn. of)
IT Bleaching (lanolin by nascent O)

L1 ANSWER 27 OF 29 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

Full Citing
Text References

AN 1916:12545 CAPLUS
DN 10:12545
OREF 10:2332d-e
ED Entered STN: 16 Dec 2001
TI Color photography
IN Paris, L.; Picard, G.
SO Addition 20,019
DT Patent
LA Unavailable
CC 5 (Photography)
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO. KIND DATE APPLICATION NO.
DATE

PI FR 477173 19160308 FR
CLASS
PATENT NO. CLASS PATENT FAMILY
CLASSIFICATION CODES

AB The colored starch granules are replaced by fragments of a phosphorescent sulfide enclosed in transparent colored materials of any kind, more particularly gelatinous Al(OH)3.
IT Photography, color
IT Photography, color (plates)

L1 ANSWER 28 OF 29 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

Full Citing
Text References

AN 1912:24891 CAPLUS
DN 6:24891
OREF 6:3495i,3496a
ED Entered STN: 16 Dec 2001
TI Diphenylarsinic acid, its nitro, amino, phenol, and aminophenol derivatives.
IN Paris, L.; Perrier, A.
DT Patent
LA Unavailable

CC 17 (Pharmaceutical Chemistry)

IT Bacillus tuberculosis

FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO. KIND DATE APPLICATION NO.
DATE

PI FR 440128 19120213 FR

CLASS

PATENT NO. CLASS PATENT FAMILY

CLASSIFICATION CODES

AB Mfg. diphenylarsinic acid, its nitro, amino, phenol, and aminophenol

derivatives and their reduction products. The diphenylarsinic acid is

produced from triphenylarsine by chlorinating the latter and decomposing

it at a high temp., whereby the diphenylarsinechloride results.

By

chlorinating this and heating the product with H₂O, the diphenyl arsinine

acid is obtained. This acid yields a nitro deriv. from which, by reduction, the tetraaminotetraphenylarsine results. By

oxidation the

corresponding derive. of diphenylarsinic acid are obtained.

IT 4656-80-8, Arsinic acid, diphenyl-
(and derivs.)

L1 ANSWER 29 OF 29 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

Full Text	Citing References
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AN 1909:4899 CAPLUS

DN 3:4899

OREF 3:9291,930a

ED Entered STN: 16 Dec 2001

TI Poisons of B. tuberculosis (V). Chemical Constitution and Biological

Properties of the Protoplasm, of B. tuberculosis

AU Auclair, J.; Paris, L.

CS Lab. Prof. Grancher

SO Arch. md. exp. (1909), 20, 736-52

DT Journal

LA Unavailable

CC 11 (Biological Chemistry)

AB "Bacillio-casein," a paranucleo-albumin, was prepared by extracting

well-washed autoclaved cultures with alc., ether and CHCl₃ and heating to

80° with pure conc. AcOH for 1 hr. repeatedly until all was dissolved. On cooling dil. NaOH was added until the reaction

was but

faintly acid. The protein ppt. was collected on a filter, washed free

from acid, and dried with alc., ether, and in vacuo. When injected

(finely triturated in sterile H₂O or in 1% Na₃PO₄ sol.) into animals it

had a local and also a general (cachectic) effect. It conferred relative

immunity upon guinea pigs, i. e., it retarded tuberculous infection.

IT Poison oak

(of Bacillus tuberculosis)

IT Bacillus tuberculosis

(poisons of)